The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XXI., No. 23. Whole No. 555. | NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1900. | Price pe. Copy, 10c.

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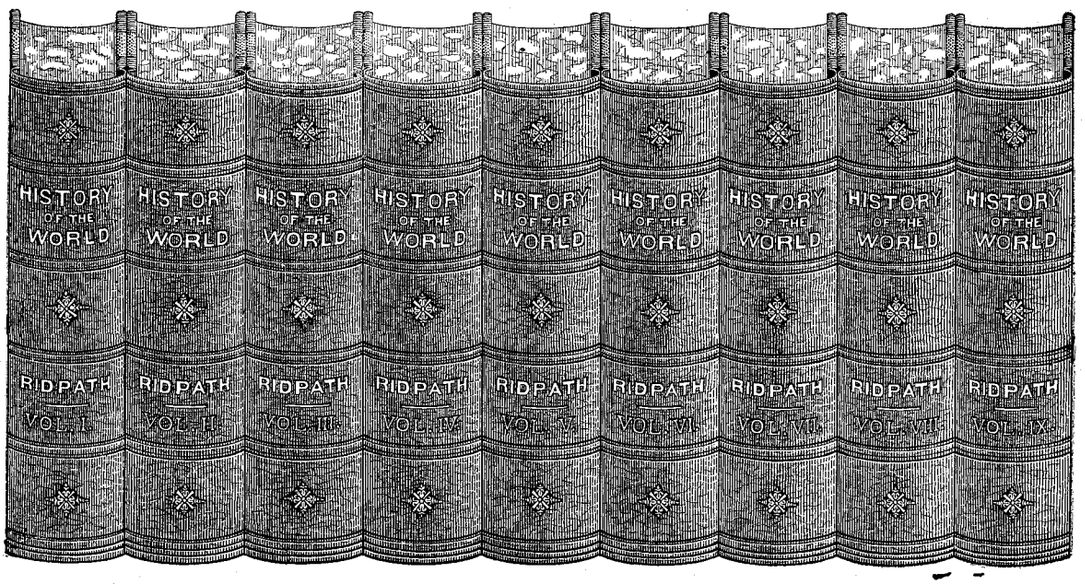

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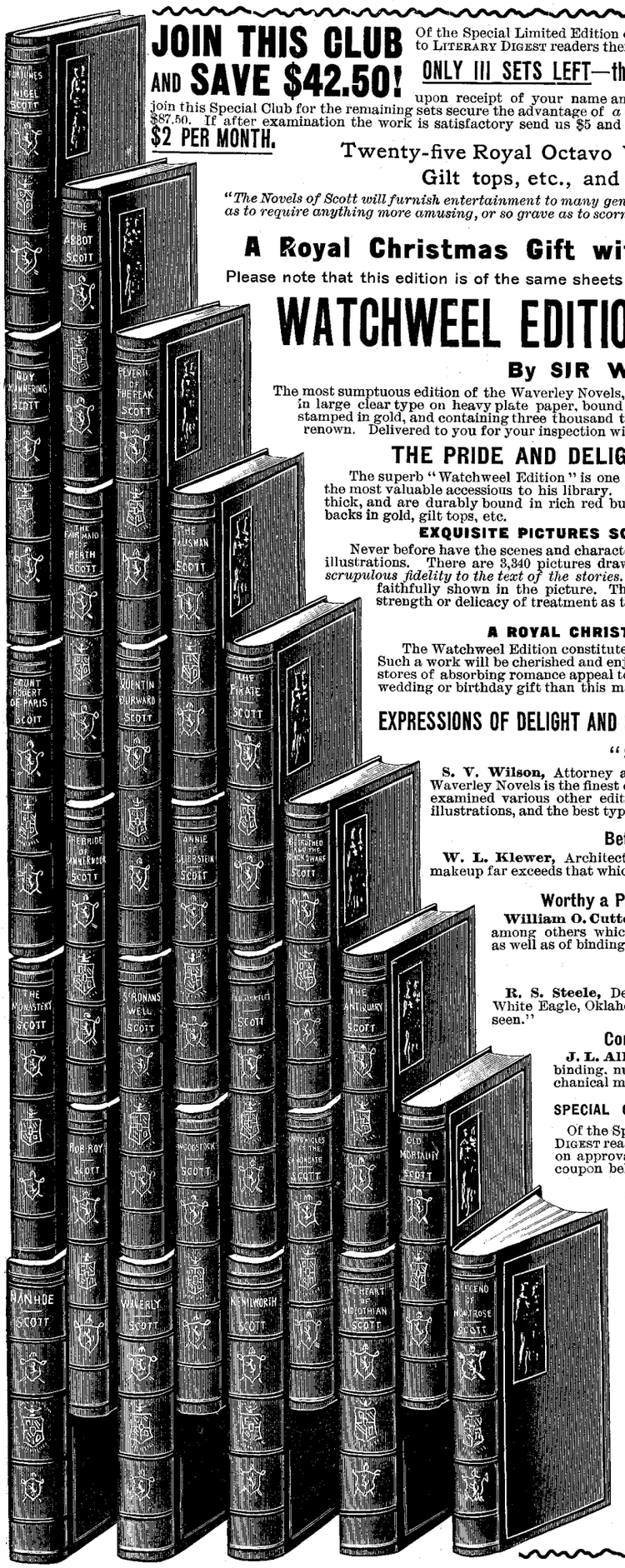

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VOL. XXI., NO. 23 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 555

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. BRYAN ON THE CAUSES OF HIS DEFEAT.

IN a statement of the reasons for his recent defeat, Mr. Bryan continues to exhibit his customary cheerfulness, and carefully analyzes the influences that contributed to the result of the election. This result was due, he says (in *The North American Review*), to "money, war, and better times," meaning by "money" not the free-silver issue but a too liberal use of Republican campaign funds. Mr. Bryan lays considerable emphasis on what he terms the "illegitimate use of money" by the Republican Party during the campaign. He says:

"The Republicans had a great advantage in having a large campaign fund. There are certain legitimate uses which may be made of money in a campaign. Money is needed for the circulation of literature; for the traveling expenses of speakers; for securing preliminary polls, and for getting the vote registered and polled. For all this legitimate work, the Republicans had plenty of money, while the Democrats had very little.

"The Republicans were also able to secure transportation for all Republican voters who were away from home. Instances are known where passes or tickets were furnished for long distances. The Democrats were not in a position either to secure passes or to pay for transportation. This advantage alone was sufficient to change the result in close Congressional districts and in close legislative districts. It is impossible at this time to calculate the effect of colonization or the extent to which votes were purchased by the direct payment of money or by employment for political work. There are instances where as much as five hundred dollars was offered for one man for his political services for a few days. . . . . .

"No time need be wasted in the condemnation of the illegitimate use of money. No one will attempt to defend the colonization of voters, the employment of repeaters, or the purchase of votes.

"But it is worth while to consider why such large campaign funds are now used by the Republicans, and how such funds are collected, together with the remedy to be employed for the protection of the public against the improper use of money in the elections. The magnitude of the fund which can be collected depends upon the interest which the great corporations feel in the result, and upon the imminence of the danger to the privileges which they are enjoying."

The people's decision on the question of "imperialism," maintains Mr. Bryan, was largely due to the feeling that "it is not safe to swap horses while crossing a stream." The advantage which accrues to an Administration while a war is in progress is an inestimable one. Then, too, many were led to support the Administration by the plea that the insurrection must be suppressed before any plan could be adopted for dealing with the Philippine question. "They refused to believe that the Republican leaders contemplated an imperial policy," he declares, continuing:

"Hope of relief is to be found, first, in the fact that a full development of the Republican scheme will alienate independent Republicans, who are devoted to the principles of the fathers, and who have thus far been deceived as to the purpose of Republican leaders; and, second, in the fact that an imperial career will impose increasing burdens upon the taxpayers, and thus alienate those Republicans who can be reached only through the purse. The same greed which has already led to a violation of the promise made by General Miles to the Porto Ricans, and which is leading to a surrender of the Declaration of Independence in order to force our sovereignty over the Filipinos, is likely to lead to a repudiation of the pledge made to Cuba. A joint resolution passed by Congress will hardly restrain a party which scoffs at traditions and disregards the limitations of the Constitution."

The most influential cause of the Republican victory, says Mr. Bryan, was the "fear of change." He adds:

"The fear of change is merely a political expression of the conservatism which, to a greater or less extent, exists in every person. This fear was increased by the fact that the country, for the last few years, has been experiencing a reaction from the panic which occurred under the last Administration; and this fear was still further aggravated by the threats of the financiers. I have seen letters written by bank officials during the campaign, refusing to loan money for the time being, but promising accommodation in case of Republican success. It is difficult to estimate the influence of the pressure that can be brought by the banks upon their debtors, for most business men are compelled to borrow, and a failure upon the part of the banks to extend loans might mean the closing up of business at a great sacrifice."

That the free-silver issue was the chief cause of his defeat, Mr. Bryan refuses to admit. He says on this subject:

"To consider this election as decisive of the money question would be as absurd as to have regarded the election of 1896 as decisive of the tariff question. It would be more reasonable to regard the late election as conclusive upon the question of imperialism, or upon the trust question, both of which were discussed more by our people than the money question. But, as a matter of fact, an election is not necessarily conclusive upon any question. . . . If any person is disposed to believe that the campaign of 1900 turned upon the money question, let him watch Republican legislation, and he will see that the party in power construes the result as an indorsement of Republican policies upon several other subjects. The increased production of gold has lessened the strain upon gold, and has to some extent brought the relief which Democrats proposed to bring in a larger measure by the restoration of silver; but there is no assurance whatever that the gold supply, even with the new discoveries, will be sufficient to maintain the level of prices. Favorable conditions have given us an abnormal share of the world's supply of gold, but the scarcity of the yellow metal abroad is already leading to the export

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of gold, while the increase in the issue of bank-notes is evidence that we are still short of money here. The Republicans defend the gold standard, not by logic but by giving it credit for better times. When prosperity fails, the gold standard will lose its charm."

"Back of all the questions which have been referred to," concludes Mr. Bryan, "lies the deep and lasting struggle between human rights and inhuman greed. If greed triumphs, its victory will transform our Government into a plutocracy and our civilization into barbarism."

The comment of the opposition press on Mr. Bryan's utterance is of the usual character. "There is not a living idea in the article—or in his head," observes the New York *Times* (Ind.). "No defeated candidate for President," affirms the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "ever made such a shameful exhibition of himself as Bryan does in this carefully written excuse for his defeat."

SOUTH AFRICA AGAIN.

GENERAL DEWET'S exploit last week in capturing four hundred British soldiers and two guns at Dewetsdorp, southwest of Bloemfontein; President Kruger's reception in Marseilles, Paris, and intermediate stations in France; Lord Kitchener's stern policy of burning a number of farmhouses and exiling the Boer families to Cape Town or other places in South Africa at a distance from their homes; Lord Roberts's call for 8,000 fresh troops to fill up gaps in his ranks; and the report of an ominous feeling in Cape Colony, where the Dutch, angered by Kitchener's policy, are said to be nearer rising in rebellion than at any time since the war began, have all combined to bring South Africa to the front again as a center of international interest. The New York *Times* remarks that the progress of the "pacification" of South Africa "can not be called altogether encouraging," and goes on to say:

"We must remember that the British armed force in South Africa far outnumbers the whole white population of the South African Republic, against which alone war was originally made. We must bear in mind also that all the recent news has shown that the British garrisons are numerically too weak. A concentration of Boer 'commandos' on what in our service would be called 'two company' or 'three company' posts has resulted in a series of small disasters. These go to show that, altho the Transvaal has now no armies in the field, yet after much more than a year of fighting which has taxed the resources of the British empire, the numerically insignificant farmers of the Transvaal are still, in some degree, making good that defiance of the British empire which, when it was issued, seemed to the great majority of Englishmen, as it did to Lord Salisbury, simply an impudent insult. The 137,497 males of the Transvaal, aided by Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy and Lord Kitchener's 'pacification,' which have united with them every man of Dutch descent in the Orange Free State and in Cape Colony, have had the effect upon the military prestige of Great Britain which we can not help seeing, and which the great majority among us, having regard to the work which the English-speaking peoples so evidently have to do together in the world, must deplore."

Most of the papers in this country think that the Boers are unwise to try to keep up a guerilla warfare when it is so evident that they can not defeat the British army. Other papers, however, continue to express hearty sympathy with the Dutch troopers who "don't know when they are licked." Thus the Philadelphia *Times* says:

"At any previous time in our history, such a struggle as the Boers are making for their independence would have commanded the sympathy and aroused the admiration of all Americans. Have our ideas of liberty changed that they can get no word of sympathy now? Or is it because we are ourselves engaged in the same bad business as the British, the same hopeless task of compelling a distant people to accept our ideas of what is good for them, while they persistently prefer their own? 'Peace and beneficent government' is what President McKinley says he is seeking in the Philippines. It is the same that General Kitchener is expected to establish in the Transvaal if he has to exterminate the entire population."

Mr. Kruger's tour of France is calling out considerable remark. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says of the enthusiasm that has greeted the ruler without a realm:

"The same qualities that appeal to the people of France would appeal to the people of Germany and Austria and Italy and Russia, and, above all, to the people of the United States. If Paul Kruger should come to the United States, he would receive such a welcome as has been given in this country to no other man for a generation except Admiral Dewey. The American people would go beyond the demonstrativeness of Paris or Lyons or Marseilles, and would pay honor to the man from the Transvaal as they would to no government executive in Europe or Asia.

"Stripped of all political authority and power, bereft of coun-

LOVE BASED ON HATE.
—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE COPPER: "Hey, there, don't get too gay!"
—*The Detroit Journal.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF MR. KRUGER.

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From left to right: 1. Com. Nell's son. 2. Chief Scout Jones (who got in and out of Potchefstroom three times while Methuen occupied the town; he was stopped on the last occasion by the Guards, and was allowed to pass out on saying, "Confound you fellows, can't you see I am one of your own guides?") 3. Field-Cornet Colson. 4. Field-Cornet Francis. 5. De Wet's Secretary. 6. De Wet. 7. Com. Nell. 8. Com. Von Grahn.

CHRISTIAN DE WET AND STAFF.

—*From Black and White, London.*

try and kindred, Paul Kruger stands to-day before the people of civilized nations as the most admired figure on the stage of world politics. He is popular because of the people's sense of wrong as well as their sense of justice.

"He speaks the protest of the common people of all nations against the overthrow of two republics simply to serve the ambition of an empire. He stands for patriotism, courage, devotion to principle, and for the sort of faith that gave to one age its Christian martyrs, and to another the republic of the United States."

But, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Mr. Kruger knows that his plea for arbitration in South Africa at this late day is useless; he "knows that there is nothing left to arbitrate there. He knows that he has made his fight and lost it, and that all there is left for him is to enjoy the large fortune which has accrued from his dictatorship in peace in Europe, and, perhaps, get in a little dig at Chamberlain occasionally by inducing some excitable Frenchman to twist the lion's tail." And *The Ohio State Journal* (Columbus) remarks that "whatever Kruger may say, the fact remains that he stands merely in the position of an exile from a land that has been annexed by Great Britain, and that he is not clothed with any official powers that would entitle him to recognition or consideration at the hands of any responsible government." "He is, moreover," adds the New York *Tribune*, "confronted in his quest with the serious obstacle of his own act in beginning war instead of seeking arbitration or intervention. Had he made such a pilgrimage and such an appeal as the present a year ago some practical good might have been gained. Instead he chose the arbitrament of war, and with its judgment he may now be compelled to be content." The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, however, thinks that the old burgher's declining years will not be entirely cheerless. It observes: "Personally President Kruger is very comfortably situated. He took away with him from the Johannesburg mines $2,000,000 in gold, which he has with him in Paris, and upon this he, his children, and his grandchildren can live very comfortably in Holland. In truth he will be one of the richest men in that country, and no longer will be disturbed by the wearing cares and anxieties of a presidential office. He can live a severely quiet life, and can be reasonably thankful that he has got away from South Africa with so much treasure in hand."

THE NAVY.

THE features of Secretary Long's annual report that have attracted the most attention in the press are his views of the number of new battle-ships and cruisers needed, his plea for an increased force of officers and enlisted men, and his account of his recent armor-plate bargain. As to the increase of the navy, the Secretary says:

"In view of the number of large fighting-vesels already authorized, some of them hardly begun, the Department is of opinion that Congress at its coming session should be asked for only two battle-ships and two armored cruisers, all of the maximum displacement specified [14,000 tons]; that at least six light-draft gunboats and some small craft for river service are especially desirable in connection with our insular service, and that the colliers, training-ships, transports, and repair ships are the necessary accompaniment of the general recent increase of the navy, both in its fighting force and in the enlarged range of its operations. The Department therefore makes its recommendation in accordance with this opinion."

The need of men and officers for sea duty, the Secretary says, "is steadily growing, and at times the Department is seriously embarrassed by lack of necessary officers to properly man vessels required for immediate service." He says, indeed:

"The report of the Bureau of Navigation represents that it would be impossible at the present time to man our available fleet were an emergency to occur demanding such action. Attention is earnestly invited to the detailed suggestions of this report and to the statement that with the completion of vessels now under construction an immediate increase will be needed in the enlisted force of not less than 5,000 men. For many years it has been found difficult to enlist a sufficient number of the seamen class to supply the demand."

The happy outcome of the long negotiations with the armor-plate combination, composed of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, who first demanded $545 a ton for their product, makes an interesting paragraph in the report. Secretary Long, who is a New Englander, finally got the armor at a price about a hundred dollars below what the combination demanded. He says:

"After prolonged negotiations, in which the services of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance have been of the greatest value,

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and in which these companies met the department in a spirit of reasonable adjustment, an agreement has been made with them, and now awaits signature, for Krupp armor of the first class for $420 a ton. The Krupp process involves the Harvey patent, the validity of which is now under consideration by the courts; and it is further agreed that the Government will assume in addition any liability for the Krupp process not exceeding £5 (or $24.32) a ton for Krupp royalty, and not exceeding $11.20 for Harvey royalty. The maximum price to the Government is therefore $455.52 a ton, subject to diminution in case of any reduction in the foregoing royalties.

"The bid of the above companies for this class of armor was $490, and the price originally asked $545.

"The Midvale Company some time ago withdrew its bid, but it would have been unable in any event to furnish armor in due season for the *Maine* class of battle-ships. Had it not withdrawn its bid, it is probable that some arrangement might have been made for the distribution among the three companies of the manufacture of the armor other than that of the *Maine* class. Its bid, however, was of value in enabling the department to secure the above large reduction.

"The price of other class armor is the same as heretofore—$400."

The press do not agree on the wisdom of the naval program. The Secretary asks for an appropriation of $87,172,630, an amount that some papers think excessive. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says that "with seventeen armored warships now authorized and in course of construction, naval increase may well be suspended for a season," while the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) says sarcastically: "If Oliver Twist Long wants more he must have it. How else can we keep up the war footing and pose as a 'world-power'?" The Boston *Journal* (Rep.), on the other side, says that "with the now inevitable growth of our merchant marine, already second in magnitude, the United States must at least hold its own as one of the four or five great naval powers of the world," and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) says:

"This program for construction is modest as compared with those of the first-class powers of Europe. There is obviously no attempt to compete with Britain, Germany, France, and Russia in the number of ships to be added to the navy. For that reason, if no other, every vessel should be the very best possible for its class. Battle-ships, cruisers, and destroyers ought to be of high speed; the two former should carry the best armor protection and all classes the most effective armament obtainable. It has never been a part of the United States naval policy to compete with other governments in the number of ships it can build, but it has always been the pride of the country that its individual ships can not be excelled anywhere."

A suggestion for an increase of the number of men available for duty in the navy is offered by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which says:

"If plain, ordinary common sense were applied to the problem by Congress, the life-saving service, the revenue service, the lighthouse service, the various survey vessels, the vessels, large and small, in the fish commission, and several other lesser bodies of men employed on the various coasts at government pay would, as far as the men are concerned, be made tributary to the navy. If all these were drilled for a time each year, and could be transferred to naval vessels when war came, a much larger reserve would be in existence than any one imagines. The life of our fishermen along the coast and of our coast seamen is hard and the pay is low. If, in addition to the plan just outlined, a small annual payment was used to enlist and organize a naval reserve, drilled periodically, the navy would have all the men it needed in an emergency. As Secretary Long says, while our supply of seamen and seafaring men is large no relation or connection between them and the navy exists. Nothing is more needed than this, and nothing is Congress more certain to neglect."

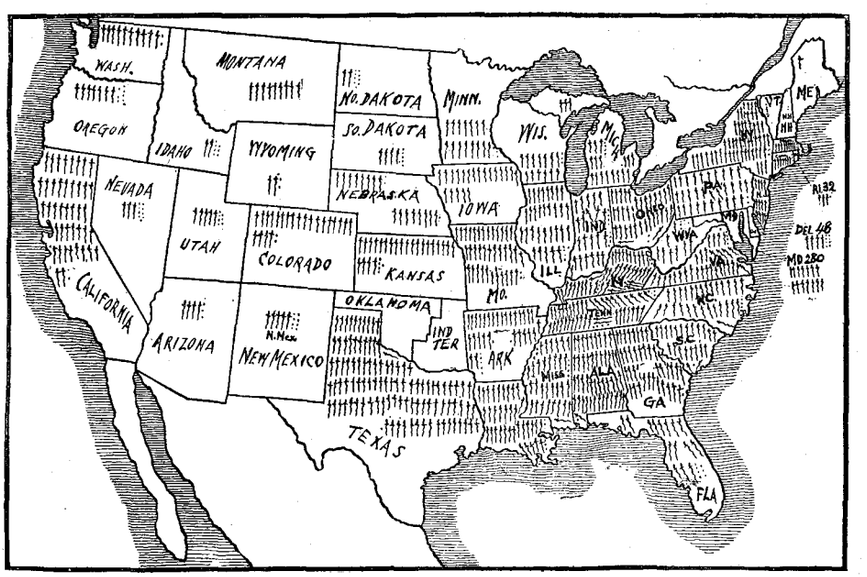
TEN THOUSAND MURDERS A YEAR.

STATISTICS of murders form rather a grewsome topic of interest and one that is not pleasing to contemplate, but their value to the student of criminology and sociology can not be denied. The Chicago *Times-Herald*, which has made a practise of collecting figures on this and kindred subjects, presents the following table, showing the average number of murders committed annually in the States of the Union during the last decade:

South Carolina	221	Delaware	48
Georgia	381	Maryland	280
Florida	157	District of Columbia	24
Ohio	332	Virginia	305
Indiana	228	West Virginia	87
Illinois	315	North Carolina	285
Michigan	205	Kentucky	398
Wisconsin	154	Tennessee	408
Minnesota	159	Alabama	461
Iowa	202	Mississippi	317
Missouri	362	Louisiana	358
North Dakota	29	Texas	1,021
South Dakota	45	Arkansas	305
Nebraska	168	Montana	90
Kansas	235	Wyoming	22
Maine	18	Colorado	252
New Hampshire	9	New Mexico	58
Vermont	6	Arizona	43
Massachusetts	96	Utah	57
Rhode Island	52	Nevada	39
Connecticut	73	Idaho	27
New York	512	Washington	102
New Jersey	120	Oregon	79
Pennsylvania	312	California	422

"The feature of this table that will attract especial notice is the disclosure that the West and South lead in murders," comments *The Times-Herald*, which continues:

"It is noted that one tenth of all the murders in the United States are committed in Texas, a fact which disproves the contention of criminologists that crime is in proportion to density of population. It is also noted that Illinois, with a population of 5,800,000, averaged a less number of homicides annually than Mississippi, with a population of only 1,650,000. Ver-



MURDER MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Each dagger on this map represents ten murders committed annually in the State. Each dot represents a single murder committed in the same period.

—*From The New Voice.*

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mont, with a population of 350,000, has only six murders a year, while Nevada, with a population of only 60,000, has an average of thirty-nine homicides annually."

The reason for this state of affairs is easy to understand, says the Providence *Journal*. It declares:

"We all know that the average of intelligence is higher in Illinois than in Mississippi and Texas, that the social customs and traditions are different, that the people of the Northern States have more respect for the government and laws that are over them, and that they are as a whole more industrious and busily occupied. Idleness, shiftlessness, and poverty, and the mental states and vicious practises that those conditions induce, are the fruitful cause of crimes of violence—much more fruitful than the sometimes irritating contact of individual with individual that comes with density of population."

The New Voice (Chicago) believes that "fully one half of the victims fall at the hands of liquor-crazed criminals," and points out that "the States having prohibitory laws have a much smaller proportion of murders to population than license States in the same section." The New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the great number of unsolved murders that take place in New York City. "In the last two years," it says, "about sixty of these have occurred, to say nothing of the total—at least three times as large—of cases where murderous assaults have been committed which failed to result mortally, and yet where, with the victims' testimony to aid them, the police have turned up clue after clue only to confess at the end that they could find nothing on which to base a conviction."

"With a homicidal record of ten thousand murders a year in the United States," concludes *The Times-Herald*, "the task that is before the church, the school-house, the home, and the State is big enough to stagger human optimism and Christian courage."

SUPREMACY IN COAL, IRON, AND STEEL.

A MONOGRAPH just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics records the gratifying fact that the United States is now supreme in the production of coal, iron, and steel, the fundamental materials of modern commerce and industry. *The Outlook* condenses and comments on this report as follows:

"Last year the United States produced one third of the world's iron ore. Much less than this proportion would give us the leadership. Our position, however, must be taken in connection with coal, a production on which the iron industry depends. In coal we also produce a third of the world's output. With primacy in both iron ore and coal, the position of the United States is of course one of undisputed ascendency in the control of the raw materials used in iron and steel production, and such a primacy gives to us a self-sufficing position as compared with that of our foremost rivals, Germany and Great Britain. Germany is compelled to rely upon Sweden for its iron ore, and England upon Spain. Here, on the contrary, our manufacturers are free to locate their iron and steel industries with direct regard to maximum economy in the accumulation of raw materials and in the distribution of the finished product. As coke has displaced coal, the tendency all over the world is for the furnace to leave the colliery and to move toward the ore-mines. Our advantage in this respect as compared with foreign countries is manifest, and the past few years have seen a gradual building up of iron and steel industries within easy access of the vast ore deposist found in the Lake Superior mines. These furnish three quarters of the ore consumed by our furnaces. American supremacy is emphasized by the impressive fact that we are not only the greatest producers of iron and steel; we are also the greatest consumers of iron and steel products. The increase in the volume of domestic demand has resulted in a gradual reduction in the cost of production, and this reduction equips us to enter the world's markets on a level with any competitor. Our present position in those markets is the more enduring because based on a rapidly enlarging home market, such as is enjoyed by no other nation. . . . . .

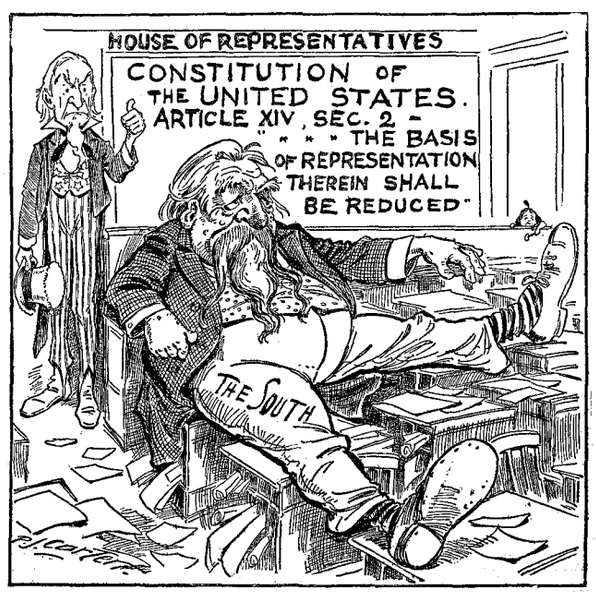
"The development of domestic consumption is remarkable. It will be the better appreciated when we add that last year one city consumed a hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of steel for building purposes alone, and one car company actually required four hundred thousand tons to meet its annual contract."

The Chicago *Evening Post* adds:

"A few figures will indicate our achievements up to date. In twenty years the United States has completely reversed the relation of iron and steel imports to exports. In 1880 the imports were valued at $71,266,699 and the exports at but $14,716,524. In 1890 the imports had fallen to $41,679,501 and the exports had risen to $25,542,208. For the fiscal year 1900 the value of the imports is but $20,476,524, while the exports reached $121,858,344. Taking the comparative production of all kinds of steel the number of gross tons for Great Britain was 5,000,000 in 1899 and that of the United States 10,639,857."

CUTTING DOWN SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

ALTHO President McKinley, Senator Hanna, and other Republican leaders are said to be opposed to a reduction in the number of representatives from Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and North Carolina in Congress and the Electoral College, to fit the reduced vote due to negro disfranchisement in those States, it is becoming evident that there is a sentiment in favor of such reduction that will probably make itself heard in the coming session of Congress. There is a bill now in committee, liable to be reported at this session, providing for this very thing. If it is not brought forward, the reapportionment bill, which is nearly certain to come up, will be likely to provoke discussion on the subject. The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) inquires: "If Congress takes up the apportionment bill at the present session, in accordance with the precedent established a decade ago, how can the whole issue be avoided and evaded? To offer the Southern States which disfranchise colored voters exactly the same representation as would be accorded them if the negro were not disfranchised, would be little short of monstrous. It would no longer be a tacit agreement not to notice an open violation of the Constitution. It would rather be an entire and fulsome indorsement of the system of disfranchisement. . . . Either the Constitution must be enforced or it must be openly and shamelessly violated. In the apportionment bill the test is square and unavoidable." A similar view is found in


HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. ARTICLE XIV, SEC. 2 - "* * * THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION THEREIN SHALL BE REDUCED"
THE SOUTH

UNCLE SAM: "Seems to me that gentleman is taking up more room than the law allows." —*The Minneapolis Times.*

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the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), which says: "Opinions differ as to the wisdom of cutting down the representation of the South at all, but it is difficult to see how the plain mandate of the Constitution can be ignored in this matter, or why half a dozen States of the Union should be permitted longer to enjoy an important advantage over the other States. It certainly is to the interests of the Republican Party that the wrong be righted, and there will never be a better opportunity than the one now afforded." The "plain mandate of the Constitution" referred to appears in the second article of the Fourteenth Amendment and reads as follows:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) declares that "there is no reason why any State in which more than half of the voting population is deprived of its rights at the polls should be entitled to an equal representation with other States with as large a population in which all the voters can go to the polls," and says that the cutting down of the representation of the South would be "a crushing blow, and one that it has richly deserved." About the only Democratic paper to advocate such a measure is the Chicago *Chronicle*.

Most of the papers, indeed, believe that the Southern representation will be left undisturbed. "The true explanation of the abandonment of this menace," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "is the fact that in the Senate, where there is no parliamentary gag, the Democrats could talk upon the measure to the last hour of the session, to the serious danger of Chairman Hanna's entire program—steamship subsidy and all. Such a danger is to be averted, by all means. What might be attempted by partizan zeal in the long session of the Fifty-seventh Congress is another matter; but Mr. Hanna is too practical a statesman to risk the breakage of all the eggs in his basket by a Senate conflict this winter over Southern representation in Congress." "A more important consideration," thinks the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.), "is that such an act might seriously check the development of that liberal movement now going on in the South which, if encouraged, may in a short time break up Bourbon domination and bring Southern politics into harmony with that of the rest of the nation." Then, too, notes the Louisville *Courier Journal* (Dem.), "the Republican Party has had bad luck with its force bills, civil rights bills, and other measures to make the negro the ruling factor in certain Southern States. No party advantage has ever been obtained by these measures, but, on the contrary, they have been very fruitful in producing a series of defeats."

Some figures that are of peculiar interest in this connection are given as follows by the New York *Sun* (Rep.):

"During the past ten years the population of Mississippi has increased from 1,289,000 to 1,551,000, or about twenty per cent.; from 1880 to 1890 the increase in population was 150,000. This is how the figures compare:

Population 1880	1,131,000
Population 1900	1,551,000
Increase in 20 years	420,000
Vote in 1876	164,778
Vote in 1900	59,103
Decrease in 24 years	105,675

"Mississippi, the first of the States to adopt constitutional disfranchisement, offers this year, in the official returns just canvassed, the very best illustration of this method of vote reduction in practical operation."

NEW YORK'S CRUSADE AGAINST VICE.

THE fact that New York City, its doings and its misdoings, form a center of interest for the entire United States is again illustrated by the newspaper comment on the present anti-vice movement here. The San Francisco *Call* (Rep.), for example, devotes a leading editorial to the charge that "Tammany, through its control of the courts and the police, deliberately uses the city as a vast vice plant," and goes on to say that "the metropolis of the continent should be morally as well as physically the pride of the country. No one can doubt that New York, under the conditions fostered by Croker and Tammany, is the odium of the United States." Looking from California to Massachusetts, one finds the Boston *Journal* (Rep.) remarking that "every one understands that Tammany knows where the dives are; that it could close them in a day if it chose; but that it will not do so, because it lives by revenues drawn from them. The real reform forces have not been tricked or misled. They are energetically at work, and there is promise of an anti-Tammany campaign next year which may rid the city of the curse of Crokerism and corruption."

In the press of the metropolis itself, the moral state of the city is made a matter for daily exhortation. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), in view of the activity and earnestness apparent in the crusade, declares that "unless all signs are delusive, this city is about to enter upon one of the most remarkable municipal campaigns in its history. The prospect of harmonious action among the many and varied forces which oppose corruption and misrule was never brighter; the need for such harmony was never greater." Practically all the papers unite in holding the mayor, the police commissioners, and the Tammany Hall organization directly responsible for the city's plight. The New York *Journal* (Dem.), which supported Mr. Van Wyck when he ran for mayor, says:

"STRIKE AT THE HEAD—'The responsibility for the present conditions,' said Mr. Hewitt, 'rests with the mayor.' Mayor Van Wyck can remove the police commissioners. If he does not do it, he makes himself responsible for all the corruption in the force, down to the lowest subordinate. The police commissioners can break any officer under them, and if they allow corruption to flourish and honesty to be punished by their inferiors, they become partners in that crime. The notorious condition of the police force is the condemnation of the commissioners. It makes Mayor Van Wyck's duty unmistakably clear. He, and he alone, has the power to end the existing evils, and if he does not use his power, he alone will have to bear the blame."

Many suggestions looking toward the betterment of present conditions are being made. The Tammany committee is sending notices to owners of tenement-houses and other places reported to be used for immoral purposes, warning them that they will be prosecuted if they allow such use of their property to continue. The Chamber of Commerce meeting on Tuesday of last week has resulted in the appointment of a committee of fifteen, containing six bankers, three capitalists and promoters, two lawyers, two ministers, one professor, and one importer, who will direct the anti-vice campaign. The following description of the committee appears in the New York *Journal*:

JAMES C. CARTER is perhaps the most distinguished lawyer in practise in New York. He is a gold Democrat.

JOHN S. KENNEDY is a Scotchman by birth, He was one of the original promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and is one of its principal stockholders. He is a gold Democrat.

DR. FELIX ADLER is the head of the Ethical Culture Society, and a scholarly man of exceptional talent. Dr. Adler voted for Bryan.

JACOB H. SCHIFF, a Republican, is the senior member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers. He is one of the largest contributors to organized charities in New York.

JOHN H. RHOADES is president of the Greenwich Savings-Bank. He is a strong Republican, and during the last campaign was a vigorous advocate of sound money.

ALFRED T. WHITE, importer, is another Republican. He is a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, where he was at one time commissioner of city works.

COL. JOEL B. ERHARDT is president of the Lawyers' Surety Company.

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He was formerly collector of the port and police commissioner. Mr. Erhardt is a Republican.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH is a professor at Columbia University and president of the People's Institute of Cooper Union. He is a reformer and a student of political economy.

GEORGE F. PEABODY, a gold Democrat, is a member of the banking firm of Spencer Trask & Co.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR., is president of the Long Island Railroad. His politics are not known.

ALEXANDER E. ORR is a capitalist and banker. He is president of the Rapid Transit Commission. He is a gold Democrat.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., is a banker and a member of a prominent family. His country place is in New Rochelle. He is interested in yachts and horses. He is a Republican.

MR. PADDOCK is the youngest member of the committee. He is vicar of the Pro-Cathedral. It was his complaint to Bishop Potter which started the agitation from which the present vice crusade has resulted.

R. W. DE FOREST is a Republican and a lawyer. He is, perhaps, best known as a connoisseur of art. He is something of a littérateur.

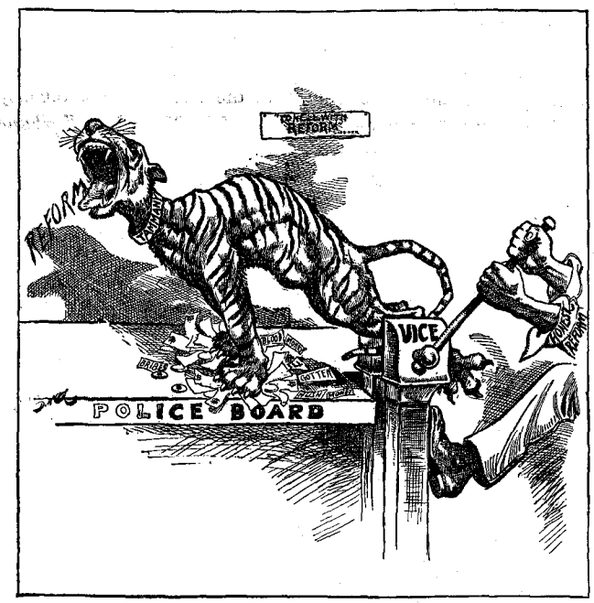
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN is a Republican. He is president of the Gallatin National Bank and president of the Union League Club.

Abram S. Hewitt, who was elected mayor by Tammany Hall in 1887, when the organization was frightened over the Henry George movement, made a strong speech in the Chamber of Commerce meeting. At the end of his term in 1889 Mr. Hewitt was renominated, not by Tammany, but by an independent movement. The Republicans, instead of indorsing Mr. Hewitt's nomination, nominated a candidate of their own, with the usual result that Tammany carried the election. "Now, who is to blame for all this?" continued Mr. Hewitt. "Not Tammany Hall, not the Republican organization, headed by Platt, but the people of the city of New York, who allow themselves to be led by the nose." Mr. Hewitt told of a conversation he had with Mr. Murray, chief of police under his administration, in which the chief threw some interesting light on roads to wealth in New York City. His own fortune of $300,000, the chief said, he made in Wall Street. To quote from Mr. Hewitt:

"I said, 'How about the captains? Are there any of these who have fortunes?' 'Oh,' he says, 'most of them are well-to-do. There are some poor men among them.' I said: 'How do they get their money?' 'Well,' said he, 'you can readily understand that as long as this condition of things goes on opportunities occur to make money.' I said, 'How about the ward men? I hear that they go around and collect money.' 'Well,' said he, 'they don't collect any for me; but I think it very likely they do collect money.' 'Now,' said I, 'you have told me very frankly the condition of things here. I don't propose to take any advantage of it. You have dealt with entire fairness with me. All I ask you to do now is from this day to do your duty.' He said he would, and he did."

With himself as the only member of the city government actively interested in the reform, he tells what was accomplished:

"I can say to you that in sixty days, which was the time during which I was lying on my back, every dive in the city of New York was closed up, and all the places which had flaunted vice before the community were compelled at least to put on the garb of respectability, and those of you who are old enough to remember will remember that during the two years when I was mayor, externally New York was a very decent city. Now, I had no power; absolutely none. I simply had the moral power of this community behind me, and I said to the president of the police commission: 'If you do this thing, you must do it because you want to do it. But I tell you frankly that if it is not done I shall appeal to the community. I shall state the facts, as I am now stating them to the community, and I shall ask for their moral support, and I am sure that the police board is not strong enough to resist it.'"



CAUGHT!

—*The New York Herald.*

WHEN THE DEVIL WAS SICK, THE DEVIL A SAINT WOULD BE.

—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

TAMMANY IN CARICATURE.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

FOR political complexion there is no cosmetic so effective as cold cash.—*Puck.*

SO far the only moral improvement noticeable in New York is that Croker has left.—*The Baltimore American.*

TAMMANY is liable to make New York so good that the organization won't care to govern it.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

FIGURES may not lie, but some bank officials succeed in making them do most remarkable stunts.—*The Washington Post.*

TO make sure of it this time Mr. Clark might have himself elected to both the United States senatorships in Montana.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

EVIDENTLY the bank examiners of the country could cooperate and furnish the material for a first-class blind asylum.—*The Denver Republican.*

THE paramount issue at present in all other commercial and manufacturing countries is how to head off the United States.—*The Indianapolis Journal.*

PERHAPS something of these charges that the Boers are not well-informed is true. They certainly don't seem to know when they are licked.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

WITH APOLOGIES.—The politician is my shepherd, I shall not want for anything during the campaign. He leadeth me into the saloon for my vote's sake; he filleth my pockets with good cigars; my beer runneth over. He inquireth after my family, even to the third and fourth generation. Yea, tho I walk through the mud and rain and vote for him, and shout myself hoarse, when elected straightway he forgetteth me. I meet him in his own house and he knoweth me not. Surely the wool hath been pulled over my eyes all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the ranks of the old party forever.—*Upward.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

SHOULD LITERARY GENIUS BE ENDOWED?

THE endowed theater has many advocates at the present time, and an endowed newspaper has lately been proposed by Dr. Parkhurst; but the endowment of men of genius is a less familiar theme. It is not, however, wholly unknown in literary history. In our own country one of our most celebrated men of letters—Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich—was left with a considerable fortune by an admirer who wished to secure him from the necessity of using his gifts in mere pot-boiling. A somewhat similar instance is related by a well-known English biographical writer, the Rev. Dr. Augustus Jessopp. In the early part of the century, he says, a "marvelous stirring in the hearts and consciences of a certain number of rich Englishmen" occurred, taking the form "of a longing to rescue young men of genius from becoming stunted and blighted in their homage—by the eternal want of pence." The chief members of the illustrious Lake School of English poets—Wordsworth and Coleridge and Southey—were at that time very much lacking in pence, and upon them descended the gentle shower, not of pence, but of golden guineas. The writer says (in *The Nineteenth Century*, November):

"It was horrible that these divinely gifted, divinely illumined souls—human creatures that yet were something more, creatures of infinite promise, of infinite potentiality—should be left to go through the little vulgar struggles of the common herd and take their chance among the out-at-elbows penny-a-liners! There was clearly and certainly nothing of the insolence of mere patronage about this feeling. They who were so strongly moved by it simply desired to make use of their wealth in what seemed to them the best possible way; they never for a moment calculated that in doing so they would bring honor and credit for themselves. Be it as it may, it came to pass, somehow and very strangely, about the year 1793, that a gentleman named Raisley Calvert determined to make an annual allowance to Wordsworth, which he continued till his own death and then left him a legacy of £900; that a year or two later Charles Williams Wynne settled £160 for life upon Southey, and that the brothers Wedgwood secured an annuity upon Coleridge which continued to be paid to him till his death in 1834. But what is very surprising is that this kind of open-handed generosity continued to be shown to the three poets during many years. Southey was the only one of the great trio who ever earned or probably could have ever earned a living wage by his pen. It is difficult to imagine what would have become of Wordsworth or Coleridge but for the spontaneous and substantial support of their enthusiastic worshipers. The list included such names as Lord Lonsdale, Sir George Beaumont, Charles Lloyd, Poole the tanner of Nether Stowey, De Quincey, who began life as a man of some fortune, and many another among the anonymous or forgotten ones. Remember, too, that it was never a case of 'getting up a subscription' as we call it nowadays, when reluctant guineas come in, for the fashion of the thing, from a score of nondescripts who are bored into giving their 'mites' for they care not what. When Coleridge took his house at Keswick, the landlord, worthy Mr. Jackson, merely for the honor and joy of having the poet as a tenant, let him have it for £25 a year, tho there were those who would gladly have given him a rent of £50. The beggarly stipend paid successively to Southey and Wordsworth as poets laureate, the government pension from the civil list conferred upon the two subsequently, came quite at the end of their several careers. They were private and isolated acts of munificence that tided them over the hard time, such a time as killed Chatterton and which threatened to starve Johnson and Goldsmith.

"This kind of thing has almost died out among us; we are all putting our hands into one another's pockets to get at the small change which our neighbors are told they will never miss; we pester chance acquaintances for those everlasting subscriptions which are to effect every sort of 'charitable object.' Bewildered by the countless claims which are made upon us by the importunate, we find ourselves too impoverished to do the duty nearest because we have not the courage to shake off the daughters of the horse-leech that attach themselves to us from all the ends of the earth. Beneficence is done by machinery, and we are perpetually assured that if we hope to relieve the distressed and to cope with the sorrows of the stricken, the struggling or the bereaved, we must do so on the limited liability principle—taking shares in cooperative associations and never staking too much at a time; as tho it were an established fact that it is better to do a hundred things badly than to do one thing—only one thing—well."

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

IN the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan on November 22, according at least to the popular verdict, England has lost the greatest of her musical composers; and, using the word "great" in a broad sense, most musical critics appear inclined to agree with this estimate. The New York *Evening Post* (November 22) gives the following outline and estimate of his career:

"At eight years of age he had written his first composition, an anthem, which was, of course, very immature; and, what had decidedly the most important bearing on his after-life, had learned to play almost every wind instrument in his father's band with considerable facility. In this way the boy gained a lifelong and intimate knowledge of the various instruments, which proved of great use when he became a composer of operettas. . . . . .

THE LATE SIR ARTHUR SEYMOUR SULLIVAN.

"In 1856 the Mendelssohn scholarship came into active existence, and Sullivan was elected the first scholar. He now for two years studied harmony and counterpoint with Goss, and the pianoforte with Sterndale Bennett and O'Leary. After that time his voice broke, and it was then decided that he should go to Leipsic. Here he entered the Conservatory, and his masters were Hauptmann, Rietz, Moscheles, and Plaidy. Here he learned to like the music of Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Schubert, as well as 'Lohengrin' and 'Tannhuaser'; but the later music-dramas of Wagner he never liked. Among his colleagues at the Conservatory were Carl Rosa, Franklin Taylor, J. F. Barnett, and Edward Grieg. Before leaving Leipsic he composed his music to Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' which, on his return to London, in 1862, made a sensation at Crystal Palace concerts, and launched him into the musical society of the city. . . . But on March 25, 1875, a great success was won with 'Trial by Jury,' which Sullivan had written in collaboration with W. S. Gilbert. A more important work, musically speaking, was 'The Sorcerer,' which first established Sullivan's national career, and which, in New York, first brought Lillian Russell into prominence. It had a run of one hundred and seventy-five nights at the Opera Comique, Strand, in London. But this was nothing compared to the popularity of 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' produced on May 25, 1878. It ran in London seven hundred consecutive nights, and its vogue throughout England and the United States vied with the most popular of Offenbach's operettas in France in their day. To protect their interests, Gilbert and Sullivan visited the United States in 1879, and remained several months. 'The Pirates of Penzance' (1880) had a run in London of three hundred and fifty nights; while 'Patience' (1881) ran five hundred and seventy-eight nights. The last named was a satire on the 'esthetic craze' of the time. It was followed by 'Iolanthe' (1882), and 'Princess Ida' (1884). In the following year came the 'Mikado,' which rivaled 'Pinafore' in popularity, and has

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shown more vitality than any of the other operettas. It has also met with much success in Germany. It was followed by 'Ruddigore' (1887), 'The Yeoman of the Guards' (1888), 'The Gondoliers' (1889), 'Haddon Hall' (1892), 'Utopia (Limited)' (1893), 'The Grand Duke' (1896), 'The Beauty Stone' (with Pinero, 1898); and he had practically completed another operetta when he died.

"Sullivan's genius was essentially of the operetta type, not the operatic type, for he was not sufficiently deep and dramatic for grand opera, as the fate of his opera 'Ivanhoe' (1891), both in London and Berlin, proved. But in the line of light comic opera, or operetta—whichever we choose to call it—he was a master who must be placed on a level with Offenbach and Strauss. Like them, he helped to create a new style of stage music; and while Offenbach's is peculiarly Parisian, and Strauss's thoroughly Austrian, Sullivan's is entirely English. To him belongs the honor of having, since the days of Purcell, who died in 1695, created the first genuinely English school of opera, or theatrical music. Much of his enormous success was due doubtless to the fact that his music strongly betrayed the influence of England's two musical idols, Handel and Mendelssohn. But he had a vein of his own which a number of imitators have exploited, while none has equaled him. If he was extremely lucky in having so clever and witty a librettist as Gilbert, Gilbert was equally lucky in having so fertile and tuneful a collaborator as Sullivan. It was an ideal combination, and the quarrel of the two men was greatly deplored by all lovers of harmless amusements."

The New York *Times* (November 24) gives the following editorial estimate—presumably by Mr. W. J. Henderson—of Sullivan's unique genius:

"The late Sir Arthur Sullivan was one of the few composers with distinctly humorous musical talent. Many of his songs would set an audience to smiling if set to words in the Choctaw or Bushman dialects. Their preludes give warning that fun is coming. As the rule, they are so completely identified with Gilbert's subtle pleasantries that the fact is often lost sight of that they are themselves delightfully amusing, as the student of music usually finds them, without reference to the libretto. This quality was not imparted by any tricks of instrumentation. It was natural and spontaneous, and constituted one of the distinctive features of Sullivan's genius.

"When analyzed, these compositions display no evidence of a characteristic method. They are like unpremeditated jokes, without the taint of artificiality. The close relation between humor and pathos is very clearly illustrated in many of his quaint musical conceits, in which smiles and tears are blended as in human experience. They show that all moods can be expressed musically with such clearness that no prompter is needed to designate or define them. None of Sullivan's work can be rated as great music, perhaps, but it has contributed more to human happiness than most of that which ranks much higher in the scale of critical valuation."

The Ebb-Tide of Poetry and Criticism.—The Rev. Stopford Brooke, one of the finest critical minds of England and author of the classic little primer of English literature, agrees with most critics that English poetry of to-day is not worthy of its great traditions. In a recent book containing two lectures on "Religion in Literature" and "Religion in Life," he refers to the "prolific littleness" in poetry that prevails at the present period, and comments on what he regards as the surprising state of contemporary criticism. Should these conditions continue, he says, fine literature would "die of disgust, and poetry be drained of its life's blood." *The Westminster Gazette* (November 12) quotes his views on this subject, as follows:

"We are left, so far as poetical literature is concerned, as we were after the day of Keats, in a world almost destitute of leading ideas, of ideas which have growth in them. Poetry has no captains to give it a steady direction. No master ideas, such as Tennyson and Browning had, to urge its course toward a clear end or fill its sails with a stedfast wind. . . . It amuses itself with difficult meters and surprising rimes, and elaborated phrasing and painting in words, and scientific tricks of versing. It has no great matter, no fine thinking, and no profound passion, and it is the reverse of simple. . . . . .

"Every magazine, all the daily papers, every publishing house, is filled with books about poetry, carping or denouncing, or satirizing or praising, without knowledge and in astonishing excess. I can not tell how often I have lately seen in the papers and in books that a poet, if not superior then equal to Shakespeare, has appeared on the stage. And all this overwhelming shower-bath of criticism has chilled the world, which wants, nay, hungers for, some warm and living creation. Moreover, we are still, like Arnold, wearied by endless discussions, by the shouting of people who want nothing said that can not be proved, who replace sentiment by materialism, who will not allow us to love nature except in accordance with science, who, pinning us down to this world only, forbid us to overclimb the flaming walls and go wandering like gypsies into the infinities of love and beauty, because we can not be as certain of such infinities as we are certain that two and two make four."

BERNHARDT AND COQUELIN IN "L'AIGLON."

THE production in New York of Edmond Rostand's great Napoleonic drama "L'Aiglon"—concerning which we have already given much French comment—was received with distinguished popular and critical approval. A unique feature of the opening night was the presence of a very large number of French spectators, constituting perhaps a majority of the large audience. Mme. Bernhardt, naturally, has absorbed most of the attention of the dramatic critics, for Flambeau—the part taken by M. Coquelin—is not one of any especial difficulty or striking dramatic possibilities. Some comparisons are made between the part of the Eaglet as acted by Mme. Bernhardt and the same part as taken by another actress now in New York. Mr. William Winter remarks: "That the play is much more ably and effectively acted, in almost all of the parts, by Sarah Bernhardt and her associates than it is by the English company . . . is beyond question. Sarah Bernhardt may not be a dazzling prodigy; it is easily possible to gaze upon her without the use of blue glasses; but, in contrast with such a vapid, flaccid, and colorless performer as Miss Maude Adams, she is a leopard alongside of a kitten." The writer continues (New York *Tribune*, November 27):

"Sarah Bernhardt's supreme charm is her voice, and of that the liquid sweetness remains unchanged—in itself a marvel—after all the vicissitudes and ravages of a crowded professional career of nearly forty years; for this actress made her first appearance at the Comédie Française in 1862, at the age of seventeen, and she has been in the storm and stress of an ambitious, laborious, impulsive, and exhaustive life ever since. Upon the forms, modes, and shows of her acting—which, first and last, has been very copiously reviewed in this place, and often highly extolled—it is not essential now to expend many words. This time it is pleasant to note that she has appeared in a play that is not only romantic but decent. She does not so much resemble a male, as Reichstadt, but her slight figure is full of grace, and now, as heretofore, she merges herself into the character and impersonates it. Such a part could present no difficulties for such an actress. Every element of it—the lassitude, the petulance, the irritability, the mental disgust, the mordant and consuming fever, the thirst for action and the sense of weakness—was distinctly expressed; and above all the reckless abandonment to sensual joys which, in such a temperament as that of the Eaglet, might well result from baffled ambition and a curbed or broken spirit. The impersonation will long be remembered as one of beautiful symmetry. The actress, however, was more honored than the performance; the applause that greeted her was like the fall of a cataract and it followed her like the waves of the sea. There were at least sixteen curtain calls.

"M. Coquelin acted Flambeau—an easy part for any experienced actor, and an especially easy part for him. Flambeau is the representative soldier of Napoleon, the veteran in whose eyes the little Corsican was a hero and in whose memory he is

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a god. Courage, tenderness, humor, blunt honesty, simple truth and heroism blend in such a character, and—as shown, for example, in 'Dagobert,' in Sue's great novel—greatly endear it to the sympathetic heart. M. Coquelin entered fully into the spirit of the part and made it the most natural and affecting figure in the drama. . . . . .

"There are old persons who still speak tenderly of Mary Duff and Malibran, of Helen Faucit and of Ellen Tree, and even of the classic Rachel—that white marble statue veined with fire. Happy, or if not happy, at least glorious, are the creatures of genius who possess this power of enchantment, their splendor surviving long after they have vanished into everlasting night. The homage that flows toward them is spontaneous, and admiration finds it easy to celebrate their powers and their deeds. Sarah Bernhardt is not of this hallowed company, and it is useless to demand of the heart a tribute that it does not voluntarily offer. No actress better understands the mechanism of acting. No actress possesses a wider command of the resources of dramatic expression. No actress could more readily conquer expert approbation or leave the observer more completely cold. Of this homage to the highest order of mind and soul it might well be said, as it has been said of a kindred feeling—

'Love gives itself,
and, if not given,
No genius, beauty,
worth nor wit,
No gold of earth, no
gem of heaven,
Is rich enough to
purchase it.'"

EDMOND ROSTAND
Author of "L'Aiglon."
Photo by Boyer, Paris.

SARAH BERNHARDT
as
The Duke of Reichstadt.
Photo by Boyer, Paris.

M. CONSTANT COQUELIN
Photo by Strelisky, Budapest.

The critic of *The Evening Post* is far more enthusiastic:

"Rostand, who is not only a poetic genius, but a practical dramatist, having full knowledge of her [Bernhardt's] capacities, sought to give them scope in the part of L'Aiglon, shrewdly profiting by the example set by Sardou in the lucrative trade of tailor-made drama, and, with wonderful inventiveness, has provided her with a new medium for the display of old accomplishments. She avails herself of these opportunities with all her old dexterity and almost all her old fire. Time in his flight has touched her but lightly, and her powers of passionate expression, if not quite so brilliant as of old, are but very slightly diminished. Her voice still retains its volume and much of its exquisite sweetness of tone, her face has not yet lost the contour or her figure the elegance of youth, while her very movement is suggestive of health and vigor. To say that she is quite successful in suggesting to the eye the appearance of a boy of twenty would be to trifle with fact; but her simulation of the air and manner of youth and her assumption of masculinity are extraordinarily clever. Altho her sex is sufficiently apparent, it is not aggressively obtruded, and at certain moments, especially in the earlier scenes of the play, it is almost concealed. At such times she might easily be mistaken for a youth of rather effeminate habit. She walks with the erect carriage and free stride of a man, and uses her arms with easy sweeping gestures which are essentially masculine. . . . In the great scene with Metternich before the mirror, Mme. Bernhardt, as might confidently have been expected, created a thrilling effect, not by mere shrill vehemence of expostulation, but by the graduated expression in face and attitude, of the rising emotions—indignation, apprehension, wrath, and horror—which culminate in her frenzied dashing of the candelabra against the mirror, an action which on this occasion, very properly, was emphasized by the clatter of falling glass, not, as at the Knickerbocker, by the sound of beaten tin. Her acting at this crisis provoked loud volleys of applause, and it was here, perhaps, that she reached the summit of her evening's achievement."

Mr. Norman Hapgood, in *The Commercial Advertiser*, one of the most highly esteemed of the metropolitan dramatic critics, and generally very sparing of praise, quite rises into a vein of panegyric. He says:

"Sarah Bernhardt played the title rôle in 'L'Aiglon' at the Garden Theater last night in a way to make us believe that art feeds on life and genius is immortal. Never before, in many years' experience of this actress, have we seen her more grand in extent and towering in height. It is something, after all, to be truly great. Furors come and go. The world hails some happy favorite as a second Bernhardt, or greater than Bernhardt, or something else in which the very terms of the comparison are a tribute to the woman whose talents lend our poverty-stricken vocabularies their signs of comparison. Meantime, without law or limit, the superb original of all the talk, whether praise or blame, goes on. She moves so high that we might roll twenty of our 'great' actors into one and feel ashamed at our inability to suggest Bernhardt. When, at rare intervals, a very great master in any art moves across our sky, the whole machinery of ordinary judgment is thrown out of gear. 'Hamlet' has more faults than 'Mary had a Little Lamb,' and more virtues; but how express one's feelings for 'Hamlet'? Sarah Bernhardt, in the permanent history of the stage, will surely rank above every other woman save Rachel. And how invigorating it is to find this artist, after holding the world's homage for a third of a century, doing her work with the buoyancy of spring and the mellowness of autumn! Surely certain things have gone, but not one spark of the soul. In those theatrical climaxes which rest on stress of voice or furious energy of body she has lost; but on the whole this loss seems to be our gain, since, no longer tempted to rely on her matchless store of mere mental energy, Bernhardt gives us more liberally the finer things. From Sardou's noise she turns to Rostand's music. Knowing that her physique will not let her rely on a few big splurges to astound mankind, she calls upon her whole orchestra of talents, and from the first rise of the curtain to its final fall brings into play the thousand contributions, big and little, that have been stored up in her by natural gifts, ripened by long training in the best of theaters, and outside of it."

Sensational Literature of the Chinese War.—The Chinese war has already produced a considerable number of sensational novels, of which the *Journal des Débats* (Paris, November 3) says:

"These proper romances are usually read in Germany by instalments, which pass through many hands, and are called 'colportage romances.' Four have just appeared, their titles being:

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"1. 'The Dark Secrets of the Imperial Palace; or, the Wall of the Dead in Peking,' a sensational serial novel by Dr. Arnold, in 100 parts.

"2. 'Elvira, the Chinese Fiancée; or, Heaven and Hell in China,' recent events described from the confidential revelations of a young missionary, by E. Bender, in 100 parts.

"3. 'Prince Tuan, the Mysterious Emperor of China; or, the Female Poisoner of Peking,' being the adventures of a young German; a sensational novel, by Sir John Stanley, in 100 parts.

"4. 'The Betrothed of the Sailor; or, the Chinese Assassins,' by Captain Reinhardt.

"The first of these novels takes its inspiration from the political program of the Emperor. He decrees crimes, orgies, and martyrdoms. The second commends itself to the reader on account of the following incidents, namely: poison, the dagger, conspiracy, the terrible island of dragons, frightful monsters, and women of enchanting beauty. There is in all of them a lovely, innocent, and persecuted creature, such as poor Elvira, whom the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Tuan furiously assail! 'Never did the heart of woman,' says the prospectus, 'endure such torture.' . . . The last romance is especially useful in order to familiarize us with Chinese methods. A sailor is noticed by a Chinese princess, named Liu, and, after heroic combats, in which every one of his blows knocks down not less than two Chinamen of gigantic stature, he is conducted as a prisoner into the enchanted garden of the princess. 'Young man,' she says, 'marry me, your fortune is made, and you will be the foremost man of this country.' He actually refuses, the unhappy wretch! He has a fiancée, the Baroness Elizabeth, who, altho she is of high birth, desires nothing better than to marry a soldier lad. 'Young man,' continues Liu, 'I command you to wed me, or Elizabeth shall be buried alive.' . . . The first instalment stops at this point. Let us hope that the next will appear soon, for the people must be instructed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ARISTOCRAT'S ARRAIGNMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN LITERATURE.

NOW that the elections are over in Great Britain and the United States, there is a disposition evident among literary philosophers to moralize over the result. One of this class, apparently a very much disgruntled Scotchman who has lost faith in his brother men, writes in *Blackwood's Magazine* (November). His opinion of democracy in general is interesting. Referring first to politics, he says:

"The silly paradox of those who believe that the greatest wisdom lies in the greatest number of fools has been covered with ridicule. Universal suffrage is happily a sham. No member obeys the orders of his constituents; no member goes to Westminster to carry out the wishes of others. He goes there for his own ambition, to support his own friends, or to expound the theories which he keeps near his heart. . . . For sixty years universal suffrage has been esteemed a virtue beyond the reach of discussion; and a droller theory was never put forth upon a state. We are told that the intelligence of the people is superior to the intelligence of the expert—that any man who can make his mark upon a piece of paper is good enough to have a voice in the government of the country. We would not choose our carpenters or bootmakers on these easy terms. But the theory was accepted in 1832, and ever since its application has been widening. And the strangest truth of all is, that the extension of the franchise has had no appreciable effect upon the House of Commons. Our Government is to-day what it has always been, an oligarchy hedged about with safeguards. Nothing has changed save the form of election. The modern House of Commons, maybe, is not so finely aristocratic as the Parliament which made war upon Charles I.; yet except for its lawyers it differs little either in temper or cultivation from the House of 1830. In fact, the people sends to Westminster the same sort of men as in the old days were nominated by the great landowners. The prevailing opinion, then, is popular only in shape, and, despite the groans of the old-fashioned, the scholarship and intelligence of our legislators are very much what they were seventy years ago. The absence of classical quotation, which some deplore, implies no lowering of the standard. It merely denotes a change of manners."

But if in politics democracy has proved a mockery, it has won a showy success in the field of letters, says the writer. Yet even here its success is specious:

"If we revise our definitions, we shall find that the people has not yet reached literature with its sacrilegious hand. It has merely achieved a spurious imitation. In the old days, before the advent of a literate democracy, a distinction was made between literature and printed matter; but to-day the old differences are commonly abolished, and explanations are necessary for those who would not confound the works of Homer with the printed legend of a confectioner's bag. We are all men of letters now, and in nine cases out of ten a pair of scissors is more useful than a gray goose-quill."

Apropos of a recent English book, "How to Write for the Magazines, By a Man who Makes £600 a Year by It," the writer already quoted gives some interesting counsel for securing success in literature and in writing for the magazines—which he regards as one of the vices of our modern democracy. He says:

"Wherefore, if you would sit by Shakespeare's side, if you would wear the bays upon your harassed forehead, first of all and last of all cultivate 'business capability.' Carry on everything on 'purely business lines.' Don't spend twopence on sealing-wax when a penny will do the trick; find out the best markets for ink and papers; and buy your scissors wholesale from a well-known Sheffield firm. It may be said that Milton knew nothing of these dodges, but then Milton did not write for the magazines, and in the seventeenth century literature was merely an affair of the inspired amateur. . . . It is the business of a literary gent to express not his own thoughts, but the thoughts of his readers—to produce 'what is *wanted* rather than what *he* wants.' Above all, he must avoid what is called 'high-class literature.' The public in general abhor it and hate it with a deadly hatred; and since the public swells the balance, which is the only mark of genius, 'high-class literature' such as 'Zanoni' or the Waverley Novels should be an awful warning to the conscientious 'professional.' . . . . . .

"Briefly, then, we would suggest the following instructions for young authors: Be ignorant, and keep your ignorance inviolate. Be unscrupulous, and betray all the secrets which friendship or amiability intrust to you. Empty your mind (it should be easy), and echo with what accuracy you may the resounding emptiness of the general. Be economical of postage; your best method is to smear the corner with a wet finger, and refrain from stamping your envelope. The editor will then pay twopence, and believe you the victim of a dishonest postman. Write about nothing that is not trivial, and express no opinion that is not ignoble. Dream of money, and respect all men according to their balance at the bank. . . . . .

"Such is the ideal raised up by an exultant democracy, and lofty as it appears it has not yet o'ershadowed the world. The man who makes '£600 a year from it' is merely miscalling things. It is part of his essential indelicacy to use the word literature, and we wonder that he is able to spell it aright."

AN interesting illustration of what courage and perseverance will accomplish in literary journalism is furnished by the recent European tour of Mr. Louis E. Van Norman, a young American journalist at one time connected with THE LITERARY DIGEST. Mr. Van Norman left this country last May with comparatively little backing except a few introductions and the determination to succeed. In London he met and talked with Henry M. Stanley on the Transvaal war. In Paris he interviewed Mme. Bernhardt and Emile Zola on their arts and plans. In Vienna he was granted unusual privileges, securing special entrée to the Emperor's theater. But it was in Poland, where he went especially to study the country of Sienkiewicz for several magazines, that his greatest success was achieved. At Cracow the American delegation of professors to the celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the university chose him to lay a wreath on the tomb of Kosciusko as a token of American remembrance. He was accorded special facilities for studying the old city of Cracow, and was the only foreign journalist present at the University celebrations. Mr. Van Norman's experiences in getting into Russia at Kamenetz from a point on the frontier seldom visited by travelers, and then in getting out again, were exceedingly humorous. Afterward, attired as a mountaineer, with sirdak (mountain-coat) and ciupaga (mountain-stick) he sought Sienkiewicz, in his villa at Zakopane, in the Carpathian Mountains, and interviewed him as to his plans. The report of his admiration for Poland and the Poles reached Warsaw before him. The newspapers announced his arrival, and every day for the three weeks of his stay in that city they contained accounts of his doings and plans. His studies and experiences in Poland will be published shortly in an illustrated volume entitled "The Country of Sienkiewicz."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIST'S VIEW OF IMMORTALITY.

WHAT chance is there for immortality of the soul from the point of view of modern science? Do the known facts of the universe offer man any real hope, throw any true light on his ultimate destiny? Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University (chair of geology), attempts to give the scientific view of this subject in a recent book entitled "The Individual: A Study of Life and Death." In his preface Professor Shaler says:

"As will be seen, the effort is to show that brevity of life in the organic individual necessarily arises from the educable quality of all the individualities of that group; that in proportion to the advance in station of any group of animals and plants the duration of its members has to be more and more accurately fixed, until in man and other of the higher forms the term is as firmly established as are the features of the body. It is in the considerations relating to the nature and history of the individual that we may hope to find whatever of moral help natural science can give us. The facts, when clearly seen, lead us to a better understanding of what death means in the great order."

The author is very guarded in his statements, and begins with a reminder of the limitations under which the investigator must of necessity labor. There is a common notion among students of nature, he says, that by entering the company of scientists they become in some manner curiously enlightened as to the mysteries of the universe, are in a way made free to form safe judgments concerning all that goes on in the realm of nature. There is much of the ancient notion of the power of the priesthood in this claim to far-reaching knowledge, a claim which is accepted as valid. This leads ordinary people to believe that those who see so far on the dark way must be able to penetrate the mysteries of life and death and make the riddle of the universe plain. This has caused many of our path-breakers to be deceived as to their own accomplishments; but all those who have penetrated beyond the surface are forced to recognize that the proportion of what is known to that which is knowable, but yet undiscovered, is in no wise diminished by all the researches that have been made.

Professor Shaler says that the most admirable result of natural inquiry has been the conception that all the occurrences of the visible universe are related in the manner of cause and effect; that nothing lies outside the enchainment of actions. The energy involved in action is never lost, but only changes its form of activity. A given amount of water rises into the air by virtue of the heat which the sun has applied to it. The same amount of energy that has been imparted to it is returned to the air or earth in its condensation, in the friction it receives in falling or in striking upon the surface. The doctrine of the conservation of energy, as well as a clear conception as to the interlinking of all actions, has taken a firm hold of the minds of all inquirers. These two conceptions have together shaped modern opinion as to the control of the universe. There can be no question as to the truth of these conceptions; but from every well-demonstrated proposition it is possible to draw erroneous conclusions, and one such has been drawn from the nature of causation and from the doctrine of the conservation of energy. "This is to the effect that because we find the unending series of antecedents and consequents, and of energy changing but in its mood of action, all the operations of nature involved in these series keep from step to step the same quality." The idea of the uniformity of action is assumed, and the assumption leads to the opinion that sudden revolutions and changes in the mood of action do not occur; that the consequent must be like the antecedent—a proposition that can be easily disproved by simple facts. For a simple example, take the behavior of water under varying degrees of heat. Changing its temperature appears to be a very simple process. Beginning at a high temperature, its component elements are necessarily disassociated. Lowering the temperature to a certain point, the gases which when united form water will under definite conditions, as by the action of an electric spark, fly together, producing a substance not resembling either of the apparent elements; or, rather, we should say, entirely different from them. So far as we know, there is then and there created a set of qualities such as the universe did not know until the first molecule of water was formed. On these qualities, indeed, depend all the possibilities of organic life. "It is not too much to say that in passing the critical point of temperature these two gases in an instant originated all the possibilities of what we know of life, from its beginning to the action of the mind and hand which shapes this very phrase."

Professor Shaler then asks how it is, if there be this element of continued innovation in nature, that the conception of serial uniformity, of absolute unbroken succession, and of perfect predicability has ever come to exist. The answer is so difficult that he says he will not attempt to make it complete. But he attributes the conception to two considerations. The chain of causation by which energy passes from event to event appears to be so implicit that it leads the mind to assume a knowledge of the nature of the action which it does not possess. Because we see plainly the continuity of events, we conclude that we understand what takes place in their actions. The real nature of the actions remains unknown; yet to the general public, and even to many successful inquirers, it appears as a solid edifice. There is an origination in every action, brought about we know not how, which does effect startling revolutions in the character of phenomena.

Therefore, because we can not observe all that happens in even the simplest natural fact, the process of death is not a sufficient basis for denying the possibility of immortality, and the naturalist who knows the limits of his discerning powers will not venture to say that death ends all. He must admit that events which he can not see may take place at dissolution. There is nothing in the visible facts which leads to the supposition that the mind lives after death; but the great mystery of all actions at critical points forbids the denial of immortality.

How, asks Professor Shaler, can the naturalist conceive survival of intelligence to be effected after the machinery by which it has apparently been engineered has disappeared? The answer might be that in the process of reproduction all the experience of the antecedent life is passed on from generation to generation over what may be termed a molecular bridge. Thus, in the case of a man, a tiny mass of protoplasm, imponderably small, carries on from parent to child the body, the mind, all indeed that the predecessors of tens of thousands of specific forms and unimaginable millions of individuals have won in profit from their experience. Therefore, even within the narrow limits of the known there is evidence that the seed from which an individual intelligence may be evolved can be effectively guarded and nurtured in the keeping of an exceedingly small body of matter. The facts of generations show us that under certain conditions life is potentially as complicated as that which passes away from the body at death, and that it may reside and be cradled in states of matter which are, as compared with the mature body, very simple. This is not an argument to show that the spirit of man goes forth in some part of the dust of the body. The point is that the known properties of matter are so complex and our ignorance of the range of these properties is so great that the facts of death can not be made a safe basis for a conclusion as to the survival of the intelligence. Some very able and honest inquirers are now convinced that there is evidence of the survival of some minds after death. It is well to trust the observations of these honest men.

The assumption that there is no evidence of intelligence in this

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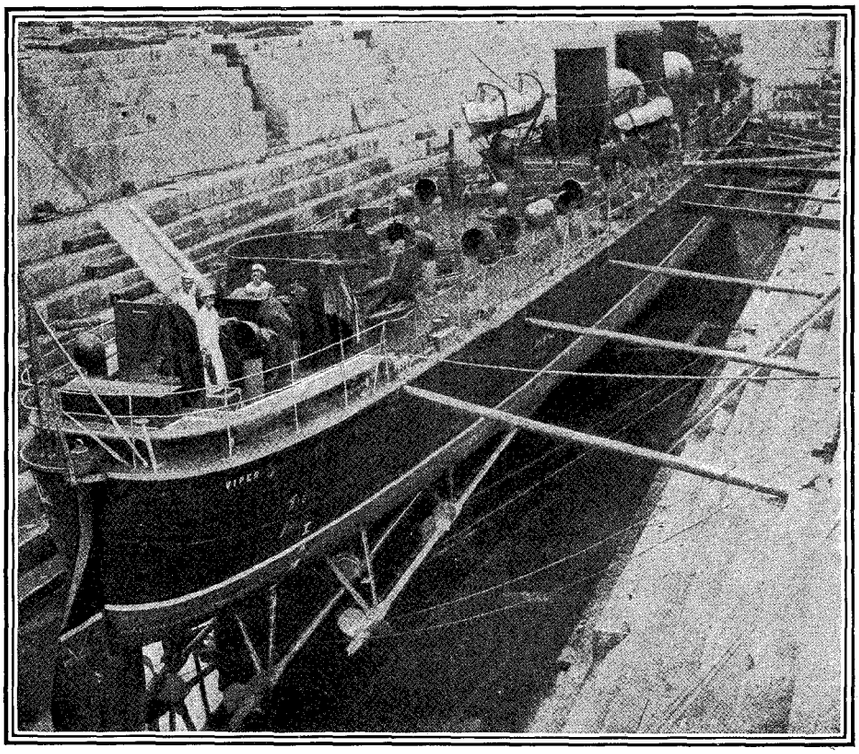
world other than that of man and his lower kindred is now open to grave doubt. Let us consider the evident relation between the natural order and esthetic motives of our mind. The fact that nature is beautiful to us, that its actions meet with swift response in our minds, is best explained—indeed, is hardly explainable otherwise than—by supposing its informing spirit is akin to our own. The infinitesimal part of the universe known to us raises no presumption of value for or against the doctrine of immortality. In this small universe of our own knowledge, where almost anything may happen, we are justified in supposing the possibilities quite open. The facts connected with the organic approach to man afford what is perhaps the strongest argument that there is an intelligent principle in the control of the universe.

Professor Shaler admits that the foregoing considerations regarding immortality can hardly be classed as more than hints upon this important subject. The only direct evidence of the persistence of the soul after death is found in occult phenomena. That evidence must not be completely obscured and regarded as worthless because of the fact that it is being drawn from a very muddy pool. He thinks that we may be on the verge of demonstration that the individual conscience does exist after death.



TORPEDO BOAT VIPER IN DRY DOCK, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF THE EIGHT PROPELLERS.

Length, 210 feet. Beam, 21 feet. Displacement, 380 tons. Horse power, 12,300. Speed, 37.1 knots.

FUTURE OF THE STEAM-TURBINE.

THE interest of marine engineers is still centered on the steam turbine. That this new rotary form of engine has already revolutionized naval engineering in certain phases is acknowledged; but authorities are by no means inclined to concede that its dominion will ever be complete. It has driven small craft faster than they have ever been forced through the water before, but that it will ever be successfully applied to the leviathans of the steamer tribe is still doubtful. *The Scientific American* (November 24), speaking of the British destroyer *Viper*, the latest wonder of her kind, says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that the remarkable little craft which forms the subject of our illustration is attracting more attention just now than any other vessel afloat. Much of this interest is of a popular nature, and is due to the sensational speeds which she has attained. The public appetite is always whetted by the performance of superlative physical results, and it seldom stops to ask whether these results have any permanent economic value; whether they will or will not further the world's material interests. Popularly considered, the *Viper* is unquestionably the sensation of the hour, for it stands to-day with an accepted official mean speed of 36.58 knots and a maximum speed of 37.1 knots an hour.

"Of the question of the economic value of this performance, there may be, and probably is, a division of opinion, and we must wait until the full details of the trials are known, and until the vessel has been given a sufficiently extended trial in active service to establish its durability and all-round usefulness. Even then there will be found a large number of professional men who will doubt the utility of such a boat and such a speed under any circumstances. Personally, we are disposed to give every credit to Mr. Parsons for suggesting in the *Viper* what are the speed possibilities of the future for vessels of larger size and more pronounced utility. Mr. Parsons has recently stated that the application of the steam-turbine to larger vessels has been fully considered, and he states that, as regards its adoption for war-ships, adequate experiments on large steam-turbines have made it evident that 'with turbine machinery occupying less space than the present cramped-up reciprocating engines, considerable reductions in coal consumption at all speeds would result, consumptions which at some speeds would be quite unprecedented in war-ships, and analogous to the consumptions attained in the best mercantile marine engine.'

"Our illustration shows the methods adopted for utilizing the 12,000 horse-power which was developed in the recent official trials of the *Viper*. Four shafts are used, with two propellers on each shaft, the after-propeller having a coarser pitch than the forward one. Each pair of shafts on either side is driven by a compound condensing turbine, the high-pressure driving the outer, and the low-pressure turbine the inner shafting. Forward of the low-pressure turbine, in each case, and on a common shaft, there is placed a smaller high-pressure turbine, which is used for driving the boat astern at a speed of 15 knots an hour; this arrangement being adopted to overcome the defect, inherent in the turbine, that it is incapable of being reversed. . . . . .

"In the official trial it was recorded that there was a total absence of vibration, even when the vessel was being driven at its highest speed, a feature which is of great value in a war-ship, since it enables the vessel to present a steady gun platform. Moreover, should the turbine be introduced into the merchant service, the absence of vibration alone would, with the majority of people, render the vessel thus fitted extremely popular; for it is certain that next to the rolling and pitching motion of the average passenger-vessel, the feature which causes the most discomfort is the extreme vibration, which unfortunately seems to be inseparable from the high-speed steamer."

In a communication to the editor, published in the same number of *The Scientific American*, Rear-Admiral Melville gives his reasons for believing that the steam-turbine will never be adopted as the motor for large steamers. He says:

"As regards the steam-turbine, the question is, Has it gotten

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beyond the experimental stage? There is not the slightest doubt that it will run, or that it has run to some purpose. But the question is, How well has it run, how economically has it run, or will it run; and to what extent may it take the place of the reciprocating steam-engine? The whole engineering world knows how well the turbine, in respect of the speed attained, has performed in the *Turbinia* and in the *Viper;* but the question arises, Are not these merely racing-machines? What value have these vessels beyond the fact that they have been propelled by the turbine at a very high rate of speed? The engineering world demands something more in its vessels than mere speed. They must be useful for some specific purpose, and the question may well be asked: Of what value is a vessel that has speed alone?

"I do not believe that the turbine has yet proved itself efficient as a marine steam-engine. It has done nothing that the reciprocating engine can not do, and the reciprocating engine for marine purposes can do very readily many things that the turbine can not do.

"I say this advisedly, in the face of the fact that Great Britain, France, and Germany, and, I believe, Japan, have entered into contracts for experimental torpedo or other fast craft propelled by turbines. For it will require protracted service, and certainly something more than a fast trial trip, to prove the utility of these craft. As regards its fitness for the merchant marine, turbine vessels should be put in service, and continued in service as wage-earners for weeks, months, and years, before we can express an intelligent opinion as to the probability of their supplanting vessels powered with the well-tried reciprocating engine."

SHIPS BUILT IN SECTIONS.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to build ships in sections on the Great Lakes for salt-water service. The consolidated shipyards of the lakes, under the name of "The American Ship-Building Company," are preparing plans at their headquarters in Cleveland for a type of freight-steamer that is to be built in two parts at lake yards and the parts joined together after passing through the Canadian canals of the St. Lawrence. Says *The Marine Review:*

"This was done several years ago with the steamers *Mackinaw* and *Keweenaw*, built at West Bay City, Mich.; but the *Mackinaw* and *Keweenaw* were small vessels compared with the kind of ships now under consideration, and parts of a vessel passing down the St. Lawrence now would have the advantage of canal navigation, as against the hazardous undertaking of shooting the rapids before the canals were completed. The type of vessel which it is now proposed to build in two parts at lake yards for salt water is to be of about 350 feet length, 43 feet beam, and 27 or 28 feet depth. These dimensions might be increased, especially as to length, in a vessel passing through the canals in two parts, but for the limit of width in the locks. Of course the length of the ship can not be increased out of proportion to the width."

The secretary of the company recently sent a communication to the United States Commissioner of Navigation, to ask whether such a vessel could fly the American flag and enjoy the privileges attaching to this right. He said:

"A vessel is built, say here in Cleveland, set up on the stocks in the usual way, the hull fully completed excepting for a space of say two plates in or near the center. These plates during the time that they are on the stocks would simply be bolted. A bulkhead would be constructed on either side of these spaces, and when the hull was fully completed in other respects, these plates would be removed, stored in one end of the ship, and the hull launched in two pieces. The hull would be sufficiently completed on the stocks to admit of measurement, altho probably the deduction could not be made until after the two parts had again been put together and the houses put on. We would then propose that the part of the hull containing the machinery would tow the other part through the canals to, say Montreal or Quebec, where the two sections would be joined together and continue to the coast."

The reply of the Commissioner was as follows:

"In reply to your inquiry whether such a vessel could be enrolled as an American bottom and hail from an American port, and whether she would be liable to customs duties, this office has to state that if such a case should arise the despatch of the vessel to the Atlantic coast without penalties, or disabilities other than those imposed by the nature of the case, would undoubtedly be authorized on the receipt by this office of proper evidence satisfactorily establishing the facts."

A LOST METEOR SWARM.

THE non-appearance last year of the expected November meteoric display provoked wide comment among scientific men, some of which was reproduced in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. This year the sky was again anxiously scanned for the belated Leonids, but they did not appear. Explanation and comment are various. Says the New York *Herald* (November 19):

"During the middle of last week the earth passed through the track of the greatest meteor-stream known to astronomers—a track which for centuries has been occupied by swarms of Leonids—but little or no trace of them has been reported. . . . There seems to be no other inference possible except that the giant stream has been displaced from its celestial track. We must either adopt this conclusion or assume the wild absurdity that the earth itself has been jostled out of its orbit.

"In accounting for the absence now of the monster meteor-stream from its wonted place in the heavens it is not quite enough to say that it has been recently displaced by perturbations it has suffered from the attraction of Uranus and Jupiter. For in all its past revolutions, in an orbit many hundreds of millions of miles long, the group of Leonids has been subjected to the same planetary perturbations without undergoing displacement. Astronomical records furnish evidence that from 902 A.D. until the close of the present century a grand display of these meteors regularly occurred every thirty-three years, and astronomers will have to seek an adequate cause for their non-appearance in any considerable number in 1900. While their aberration at this late day awaits solution, it is interesting to note that the displacement of the Leonids from their normal track explodes and shatters the old dictum of the skeptics that 'all things continue as they were from the beginning of creation.'"

The New York *Tribune*, in discussing the failure of the expected display, says:

"It now appears improbable that the famous spectacles of 1833 and 1866 will ever be repeated. Like the Andromedes, which failed to be visible in abundance in 1898, the Leonids are apparently too far out of their former course to afford another notable display. There remain, to be sure, the Perseids, the Lyrids, and other recurring sprinkles of cosmic dust; but none of these ever approached in brilliancy the celestial pyrotechnics which had the constellation of Leo for their radiant point, and they are steadily degenerating. Still, there is always a chance of encountering an entirely new swarm which will furnish as startling and wonderful an experience as any hitherto recorded. Meteors are believed to be only the débris of disintegrated comets, and bodies of this class that have never been seen before are being discovered every year, making good the losses from the catalog due to the failure of veterans to reappear. It is as true in astronomy as in human affairs that history repeats itself."

In an interview with a reporter of *The North American* (Philadelphia, November 16), Professor Doolittle, of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke as follows:

"The reason that we have seen no 'shooting-stars' the past three nights is due to the fact that the orbital motion of the comet, which the earth was to pass through, has been perturbed by the situation of other planets or bodies, and the chances are that there will not be another collision of the earth with the path of this particular comet.

"If the path of the comet had been undisturbed, it would have been here November 15, last year. When it failed to appear, it was thought that it had been merely retarded, and that the collision would take place this year.

"Our observations of the past three nights have given no indi-

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cation that such will be the case. If the velocity of the comet had changed so as to be a few days late, the earth would have moved away from the course, and so averted the collision."

The Baltimore *American* is inclined to take issue with the astronomers and to doubt the existence of the cycle of thirty-three years, at the end of which the Leonids were supposed to reappear regularly. It says:

"It is difficult to understand by what process the thirty-three-year theory was evolved. The astronomers' own statistics do not justify such a conclusion. There was a meteoric shower in 1799, and another in 1833, an interval of thirty-four, and not of thirty-three, years. They claim there was another in 1866, but the record does not bear them out. A careful study of the back files of the newspapers shows that a shower was expected in 1866, but it did not come. In Washington, Boston, and other points a number of meteors were counted with the aid of the telescope, but not more than usually occur on the 14th and 15th of November. Meteors which can be seen only with the telescope do not constitute a meteoric shower in the sense given to that term by either the people or astronomers. . . . . .

"It is just possible that everybody is at sea with regard to this matter, and that the showers have no accurate periodicity such as can be computed within a year. The fall of the meteors is dependent upon their proximity to the earth, and, as they are more or less vagrants in the heavens, this nearness to the earth may be to some extent accidental. The earth passes close to a part of the swarm every November at this time, and there is always a possibility of a handsome display which will reward the patience of the observer."

WAR-SHIPS IN DISGUISE.

A SINGULAR suggestion is made in a recent British naval prize essay by Major C. Field, of the Royal Marines. In discussing the best form of vessel for future naval use, Major Field proposes a type that shall be built so as to resemble a large mail steamer as closely as possible; "not only," he says, "in order to give her a better chance of approaching an enemy's cruisers without arousing suspicion, but also to create among them a feeling of caution when coming up to a mail-boat which may, to some extent, favor the latter's escape. This point should be carried out so that the ship will stand a minute scrutiny through the glass even at a moderate distance. No military tops are then possible, and the funnels should preferably be two only in number, tho three might in some cases be permissible, as a few mail-steamers carry that number. The armored shields of the eight-inch bow and stern-chasers must be concealed by, or made to resemble, the ordinary deck-houses of a mail-boat, the embrasures for bow fire of the two foremost guns on the main deck to be concealed by carefully fitted and easily lowered light iron screening. All port-lids should be as inconspicuous as possible and the lines of scuttles continued over them by dummies where requisite."

Commenting on this suggestion, *The Army and Navy Journal* (November 10) says:

"This remarkable suggestion invites the imagination to a wild riot among the possibilities of the future navies of the world. One can already see the various oceans sprinkled with war-ships in all sorts of disguises. The possibilities involved in this idea are almost infinite. For service in Chinese waters, ships could be made to masquerade as bumboats, while if a navy was desired to threaten New York, where river and bay craft are so numerous, cruisers and battle-ships might be constructed to resemble a South Brooklyn ferryboat or a palatial Fall River Line Sound steamer, and the noisy tugboats, which are indigenous to all harbors, might be taken as a general type for men-of-war destined to attack any port. As steam yachts now make voyages around the world, they would afford an excellent model for imitation. With deadly cruisers made on their graceful lines, with several seamen attired in airy dresses, and parasols placed conspicuously about the decks, a commander might do all sorts of audacious things.

"We fear that after it was once learned that nations were imitating mail-boats, every postal craft would awaken suspicion and delays in the delivery of mails would be exasperatingly numerous. Masquerading on the seas may be a successful dodge of pirates, but as a basic theory for naval construction it will scarcely prove as satisfactory as the old maxim that 'every tub should stand on its own bottom.'"

A RIVAL OF THE SILKWORM.

ONE of the most interesting features of the Paris Exposition was a bed-canopy woven of spider's silk, to be found in the Madagascar Palace, on the square of the Trocadéro. "This masterpiece of strength, lightness, and elegance," says the *Magazin Pittoresque* (September 15), "comes from the looms of Tananarivo, and thousands of spiders of a certain species, called the *halabés*, have contributed to its production." The writer continues as follows:

"This new industry, created in our colonies . . . has taken the name of *araneiculture*. Altho still in its infancy, it has a very interesting history which has been recently narrated by one of its most ardent promoters, Lieut. J. Maroix, from whose work upon the subject the following information is derived: Various attempts have been made at different times to utilize the thread of the spider, but to Father Camboné, a French missionary to Madagascar, is due the credit of having first brought these attempts to a successful issue. . . . The spinning *halabé*, whose superiority over the rest of his tribe was soon recognized by Father Camboné, is a large black insect of very unattractive appearance. These spiders are very plentiful in Imerina, where they live upon trees and feed upon raw flesh. Hundreds of thousands are found in the environs of Tananarivo, where they multiply with extreme rapidity. The first experiments of Father Camboné were made in the simplest manner. The spiders were imprisoned in match-boxes, and by slightly compressing the abdomen he managed to extract and wind upon a little reel turned by hand a thread that sometimes attained a length of 500 yards. He was soon able to reach two conclusions: that the spiders gave out the longest threads soon after laying their eggs, and that in a month they can undergo two or three windings without inconvenience, producing about 2,000 yards of thread. These experiments were continued by M. Jolly, director of the professional school at Tananarivo, but it is to the ingenuity of M. Nogué, one of the sub-directors, that we owe the apparatus which permits the thread to be wound mechanically, and to be twisted and doubled in the quickest and most practical manner. This is done by means of a curious little machine not easy to describe, in which the spiders are imprisoned by the throat while undergoing the operation. Young Malagasy girls go daily to a park near the school to gather three or four hundred spiders, which they carry in osier baskets with wooden covers, to be divested of their webs. M. Nogué has at present a supply of 220,000 yards of thread. The average production of the workshops of Tanararivo is 40,000 yards a month. Generally, after having submitted to the reeling operation, the spiders are put back in the park for a couple of weeks. Each one of them, before it is exhausted, spins six or eight times what an ordinary silkworm can give, and at every operation furnishes a thread about 350 yards in length. Altho the silk of the *halabé* is fifty-two times finer than that of the bombyx, its strength is much superior. Its color when first spun is a beautiful gold, and it requires no carding or preparation of any sort before being woven. Will this be the silk of the future?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"It will be remembered," says *The Scientific American*, "that some months ago an enthusiastic French engineer, M. Berlier, conceived the idea of constructing a submarine tunnel beneath the Straits of Gibraltar, thus bringing the coasts of Spain and Morocco into railway communication. The tunnel was to somewhat resemble that which was projected many years ago in England, by which Dover and Calais were to be connected. M. Berlier's project, like that of the English engineers, did not receive that enthusiastic recognition from the French Government which he expected, and the matter was dropped. Now, however, he is reviving the scheme, and is determined that since he can not secure state assistance to carry through the project he will achieve his ends by private enterprise. He contends that Morocco only wants developing by means of a thorough and efficient railway system to make it one of the richest countries in the world, but that it should be developed under French auspices. He has despatched some of his own representatives to Fez, in the hope of enlisting the co-operation of the Sultan of Morocco."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CORRUPTING EFFECTS OF MODERN AMUSEMENTS.

IS civilized society rapidly sinking into a moral decadence similar to that which characterized ancient Rome when her populace clamored for "bread and spectacles"? Some distinguished men have recently lifted earnest voices in protest against certain tendencies in contemporaneous politics and industry, which they regard as symptomatic of decadence. Now it is asserted that the operatic and dramatic stage is also at once a sign and a source of demoralization and of the loss of religious and ethical ideals. When Count Tolstoy made a sweeping attack upon the modern theater it was attributed to his asceticism and general antipathy toward our present civilization. But another eminent Russian author and publicist, who is not at all extreme in his views, has written a striking article for the *Novoye Vremya*, in which he warns society against the corrupting influence of the most popular amusements of the time as well as against the growing demand of all classes of society for frivolous and vulgar entertainments. Religion, family, life, duty, and patient industry are all being undermined, he asserts, and the essential virtues are being weakened.

The writer of this striking article, Eugene Markov, demands a return to simplicity and sobriety. He is alarmed at the growing fierceness of the demand for pastimes and pleasures, supplied by cynical operettas, farces, low comedies, musical concoctions, etc. After dwelling on the kind of amusements now provided, he writes:

"Man is not created for pleasure alone, but first of all for the stern duties of his civic and domestic relations. Everything which impairs the by no means strong sense of duty, and which surrounds with a false poetic halo and masks with pseudo-innocent carelessness the soulless egoism of man, must be recognized as among the most deleterious factors of modern social education. One fears for the future of mankind. The most ominous sign is not the fact that the cook, servant-girl, and lackey want the same pleasures which not long ago were the monopoly of the rich alone, but the fact that all, all without exception, rich and idle as well as poor and industrious, seek and demand daily amusements, gaiety, excitement, and keen impressions—demand it all as something without which life is impossible, which may not be denied them. Recreation, pleasure, man always wanted; but even the most fortunate looked upon it as something unusual, rare, with which the ordinary life might be refreshed. To-day pleasure is a constant need; it has become a habit and second nature, while for the man of toil this taste is a fruitful cause of moral degeneracy and of the loss of all the qualities which make us strong and human."

The writer quotes the Bible as well as such modern thinkers, as Proudhon and Renan to prove that the cult of riches and luxury is ruinous to character. The exalting of poverty, he says with Renan, was the crowning glory of Christ's teaching. The man whose wants are modest can not be easily corrupted; he remains independent and upright. Poverty is a condition of morality, and its nobility and beauty should be constantly inculcated. The reign of materialism drives men into *ennui* and despair. M. Markov continues:

"The populace which is being taught religion, morals, politics, and art in music-halls and operettas, which accepts with characteristic naïveté coarse and indecent jests upon all fundamental principles of life, which is indulged in its lowest sensual appetites by the purveyors of entertainment, will not carry away from this university anything fruitful and uplifting. It will carry away nothing but distrust in everything good, contempt for everything high, and a developed desire for low pleasures. What are they being taught? This: Everything is deception, pretense. The clever imposes upon the simple-minded man; the stronger burdens the weaker. Believe nothing; use everything and take advantage of everybody without shame or restraint; enjoy yourself and laugh at the fools who do not seize that which is at the command of the bold and sophisticated."

Thus, concludes Markov, both the amount of amusement, and the quality of it now demanded and provided, tend to destroy character and duty. Fathers and mothers take boys and girls to the cheap, cynical farces, comedies and operettas, forgetting or not caring that such spectacles poison their minds and hearts and make a mockery of the teaching in school and church. The remedy is in simple lives, in counteracting the cult of pleasure, and in frowning upon the popular amusements of the time. "Without a moral family there can be no moral society," while present amusements foster contempt for every family virtue. To serious drama no rational man can object; but serious drama is almost disappearing.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW SPIRITUAL LIFE IN THE GREEK CHURCH.

THE Holy Orthodox Eastern Church, sometimes called the Greek Church, has for so long been looked upon by some Western Christians as an almost petrified formalism that much interest has been aroused by the report of a new evangelical movement within the church, promising a wide extension of spiritual activity. In fact, beginning in Smyrna, the intellectual center of Asia Minor, a revival of spiritual life is spreading through large sections of this historic body. A long account of this agitation is found in the Greek Church paper, *Constantinopolis*, published in the Turkish capital, from which are taken the following details:

The friends of the word of God everywhere will rejoice to hear of the organization and work of the new spiritual brotherhood "Eusebeia" [Piety], which, starting out from Smyrna, is gradually spreading a more evangelical and vital type of Christianity through the Orthodox Church. This brotherhood was organized in 1893 by a number of laymen belonging to the working classes, and some smaller merchants. The little band has increased wonderfully, and the brotherhood now numbers seven hundred members, among them not a few men of prominence. Among these are the Bishop of Chariopolis and the venerable Patriarch of Alexandria. The income of the society last year was 78,000 piasters ($3,120), which was used to pay its mission workers and for similar purposes. At present, the Smyrna branch has three regular ministers engaged, whose activity extends throughout the diocese. These men preach the word, especially in those neglected circles that are not reached by the regular churchmen. Their manner of proclaiming the Gospel is simplicity itself united with apostolic zeal. They confine themselves to the expounding of the fundamental truths of the Gospel, and preach not only in the churches, but also in the Sunday-schools, and especially in the so-called catechism or church-schools established for the instruction of the common people. The most successful work is done in these schools, which were opened some time ago by the authorities with fear and trembling, as it was thought that lack of interest in the word of God among the people in general would soon compel their closing. But the very opposite result took place, and now old men and young, women and maidens, parents and children, flock to these instructions of the brotherhood. These schools meet a decided want, as the people in general do not understand and appreciate the formal sermons in the churches, but with interest and zeal follow the simple expositions of the brothers.

During the past two years the head of the "Eusebeia" has been George Vaphiades, a zealous layman, and the honorary presidency has been held by the venerable Metropolitan of Smyrna. The clergy has not, however, been uniformly friendly to this work of the laity brotherhood. The movement has rapidly spread to Constantinople and other centers. In the Turkish capital, several other high ecclesiastics allied themselves with the movement. The Bishop of Pera is among the supporters of the movement, and his program is "to send out a host of catechists and preachers, who, in the manner of the apostles, are to go through the length and breadth f the whole diocese, to strengthen the people in the faith of the Fathers." This enthusiastic sup-

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port, however, has called down upon the bishop the condemnation of his superior, the Phanar, who has published an edict limiting the sphere of activity for this religious revival.

The accounts of this revival find confirmation in a new work published by Professor Gelzer, of Jena, who says that it is a false notion that the Greek Church is without inner religious life. In former years there may have been some reason for this old charge, but that time has passed away for large portions of the church, and there is now, he says, a strong thirst for the living word of God, to an extent that can not be paralleled in Italy or in Spain.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A DEFENSE OF CALVINISM.

THE predestinarism system enunciated in Christian phraseology by John Calvin and the Westminster Confession, but well known in Christian theology since the time of Augustine of Hippo and a familiar phase of almost every world-religion, has of late, at least in its most radical aspects, been compelled to take the defensive, and just at present the popular judgment appears to be strongly against it. Yet champions are not lacking in the Presbyterian Church who contend that Calvinism is the truest statement of divine truth that can be made. Such a champion is the Rev. Dr. F. R. Beattie, one of the leading men among the young theologians of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Calvinism, he says, is by no means dead; indeed, it is not even dying out. It is still the faith of at least 30,000,000 Protestants of the Reformed and Presbyterian churches and of the other modified Calvinistic bodies. Dr. Beattie thus defines Calvinism (in *The Christian Observer*, Presb., October 10):

"This great historic system exalts God and honors His word. It bows before His throne in heaven, and listens to His voice speaking in Holy Scripture. Its constructive principle is the triune God, its materials are found in the word of God, and its aim and end are the glory of God. As a type of theological doctrine, this system, in its broad outlines, construes the course of nature about us, the current of events in human history, and the whole plan and process of redemption from the lofty vantage-ground of the eternal throne of a holy, wise, almighty, and gracious God. From Him, for Him, and to Him are all things. . . . He does according to His own will, alike among the armies of heaven and the inhabitants of the earth. None can stay His hand from working nor say unto Him: What doest thou? He purposes, and He brings it to pass. He foreknows all things and foreordains whatsoever comes to pass.

"Concerning man, Calvinism holds that he is apostate from God and depraved in heart. He is an alien from God by wicked works, and his nature is so perverted that he is dead in trespasses and in sins. On this account he is guilty before God, and spiritually unable to save himself. He can neither make reconciliation of himself to God, nor can he pardon his own sin. He is without power to renew his own evil heart, so that he may believe and obey the Gospel. He needs redemption unto reconciliation, and regeneration into newness of life.

"Touching man's recovery from this guilty and helpless estate, Calvinism teaches that it is due solely to divine grace according to God's eternal purpose. By this gracious and loving purpose a people are chosen in Christ, and are given unto Him as His seed from the foundation of the world. They are thus chosen, not because of any good in them, but according to the good pleasure of God. They are given to Christ, not because they are holy, but in order that they may be made holy, and become meet for everlasting life."

Calvinism, says Dr. Beattie, is not antagonistic to the main trend of modern thought, which is away from dualism and toward theistic monism and the acceptance of the immanence of God. He says:

"This aspect of modern thought also finds its counterpart in generic Calvinism. God is in all things, and over all things. His purpose and His power are constantly expressed in the processes and progress of the universe. Thus Calvinism avoids the abyss of pantheism, and also escapes the mechanism of deism. It puts God into such relations with His creatures that He may fittingly execute his decrees in the works of creation and providence. And there is no event in the universe wherein God's presence and potency, directly or indirectly exercised, are not to be found. This is Calvinism, where God is in all, through all, and over all. Here, again, the kinship between Calvinism and modern thought is evident.

"The term finality is one much used by modern thought, altho what it means is not entirely new. It denotes end, or purpose, or goal; and modern thought, in its better aspects in philosophy, is more and more bringing out the view that the universe exists for a purpose; the cosmos has some end. It is ever more clearly seen that the universe is not a chaos of separate things, but a cosmos of related things. It is consequently rational at root, and intelligible, and consequently capable of being construed by intelligence. The universe is moving on toward some definite goal. Even Spencer, with his idea of the rhythmic movement of the universe, is an unwilling witness to this conclusion; and philosophic evolution, even if proved true, will but further confirm the view that the universe is moving on toward some distant and lofty goal. As in human history there is the rational as well as the natural, so in the cosmos there is the rational also. There is plan and purpose, and movement toward their realization. There is something other than the cosmos, and above it, which regulates its onward progress toward its end. This is finality as seen in the universe. With no type of theology does this so well agree as with the Calvinistic. God's eternal purpose is the final end of the whole cosmos, and His plan determines the history of the entire universe. Thus this profound feature of modern thought is in full accord with Calvinism in its essential principles.

"We may safely conclude that, in the realm of philosophy, Calvinism is not out of date, but quite up to the times. The facts of unity, of immanence, and of finality are all profound aspects of modern thought, with which Calvinism has full sympathy, and for which it may have a ready welcome."

DENOMINATIONAL DIVISIONS AS SEEN BY A LAYMAN.

A RECENT series of articles by Mr. George Willis Cooke in the Boston *Evening Transcript* concerning the conditions prevailing in American churches to-day has attracted much notice. Mr. Cooke has spent many weeks in a careful canvass of the Protestant churches of Boston and its suburbs. These churches were large and small, and were visited in all kinds of weather. His observations, altho complimentary to the churches in many respects, led him to conclude that church attendance has declined during the past few years, and that in particular the Sunday-school is for the most part not what it should be. His conclusions as to some general characteristics of the churches are thus summed up (in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, November 17) under the title of "Sect Psychology":

"In my peregrinations amongst the churches I have frequently had occasion to notice that theology is now very little presented in the pulpit, and that it is almost impossible to discover the sect from the preaching. Even the Orthodox and the Unitarian do not discover themselves at once, and it is the phraseology rather than the theology which betrays them. What are regarded as the peculiarities of sects do not always adhere to them, and they even exchange places with each other in these respects. In two adjoining towns the Methodist churches are greatly unlike each other. In one the congregation consists of working-people of the usual type, and the preaching is fitted to their needs. In the other many of the most cultivated and leading persons of the town are found, and the preaching is thoughtful if not intellectual. The old distinctions in church life of Calvinist and Arminian, Orthodox and Unitarian, Evangelical and Liberal, have largely lost their meaning. They no longer serve as positive definitions of the religious attitude of the churches. In a word, the distinctions between churches have largely ceased to be theological, and they have become psychological."

It is thus the inward demand for intellectual sympathy and spiritual fellowship, he says, which now largely draws together

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religious congregations; and this selective process is of course more plainly marked in the newer and more advanced denominations. Mr. Cooke's impressions of one of these new beliefs—Christian Science, and its effects upon the various denominations—are interesting. He says:

"In most of our communities will be found persons who are abandoning the older churches for that of Christian Science. Is it a new creed that is here at work or a positively new interpretation of the great problems of life? This appears not to be the case, but rather that here is afforded an opportunity for the expression of a psychological need that is not met in the other churches. It is a particular type of persons who seek the new churches, as any one may discover who will take the time to study the converts to the new faith. The call that Christian Science utters is to the emotional; but not all of strong emotions will heed its message. It is to those who are most susceptible to the influence of personal suggestion, but not all of these will become converts. To these tendencies must be added an openness of mind to the supernatural, for Christian Science is a call to those who in an intellectual and scientific age believe in miracles as now everywhere happening, and who are supremely idealists in the structure of their minds. The churches either believe in past miracles only or have discarded them wholly; but there are those in every community who naturally believe that the mind is powerful to control matter and all its manifestations. Science can not in a generation obliterate from man's nature that love of the supernatural that has been bred into human nature through thousands of years. Therefore Christian Science calls together those from all churches to whom the supernatural is real, who from native instinct believe that the mind can do whatever it wishes that is in obedience to its own laws.

"What is of most interest in this new religious movement is not its creed or its special forms of worship, but the astonishing manner in which it has selected its own from all churches and from all phases of non-belief. Some individual churches have lost more than others to help in the formation of this new sect, and some denominations have suffered much more largely than others. It has afforded a thoroughgoing process of selection, and one that amply illustrates how psychological tendencies are now far more powerful than theological."

In continuation of this thought regarding the influence of psychological tendencies, Mr. Cooke continues:

"Sectarian lines do not now mark intellectual distinctions or even spiritual sympathies. The church to which a man belongs does not show where you will find the man when you come to sound his own inward convictions. The Catholic may be more liberal than the Protestant, and the Protestant more under authority than the Catholic. The Unitarian may be more devout than the Orthodox, and the Orthodox more open-minded than the Unitarian. It can not be otherwise in a time like this, when religious truths are undergoing a most searching analysis, and all assertions of faith are being called in question. No sect can now keep its youth wholly within its own enclosure so that none but its own teachings and examples shall reach them. More powerful than heredity is environment, and the environment of every youth is now much wider than his own church. He hears from the platform and in conversation, he reads in newspaper and book, he sees in the conduct of the best men and women, that which contradicts his own church and creed. The whole atmosphere of American life is permeated with the ozone of individualism and independence; and no church can shut its doors so closely as to keep within those who have it in their power to secure affiliations more natural to them."

Thus we find, he says, that the theological differences which once divided the Christian sects have already largely departed. Even between Protestants and Roman Catholics the difference, he asserts, is mainly not in doctrine but in their attitude toward authority:

"These two are divided as socialists and individualists are divided, as to whether the social organism or the individual man is to be the source of authority. In fact, there is very little difference between Catholic and Protestant preaching; but the Catholic denies and the Protestant affirms the right of private judgment in matters religious. In part this distinction is racial, and in part it is owing to the Catholic Church keeping to the older type of social organization as the model for its churchly authority. Here, again, the two churches differ psychologically, not theologically. Two racial and social types are expressed in the older and the newer churches; and the distinctions between them are found in the men who belong to them rather than in their intellectual affirmations. The same must be said of the differences between Presbyterians and Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Methodists, Quakers and Baptists. It is the type of man who believes, and not what is believed, that counts. It is the same creed under many forms, readjusted to meet the needs of many men of many minds. When the man changes the creed changes with him."

A DEFINITION OF AGNOSTICISM.

MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE, the founder of English "Secularism" and for over sixty years one of the leading Free-Thought agitators in Great Britain, defines Agnosticism in a recent article as "discernment as to the extent of personal knowledge, and veracity in stating it when discerned." "The Theist," he states in illustration, in referring to the Deity, "declares without misgiving that there is such an existence; the Atheist, without misgiving, declares there is no such existence; the Agnostic, more modest in pretension, simply says that, having no information on the subject, he does not know." Mr. Holyoake, writing in *The Free Thought Magazine* (Chicago, November) thus further defines the position of the Agnostic:

"He does not say that others may not have knowledge that there is, or knowledge that there is not, such a Primal Entity; he merely says that he is without that information. Nor does he find from what Theists and Atheists say that their knowledge goes beyond conjecture. For their belief, or disbelief, they may have the confidence of inference. But inference is not knowledge. Knowledge is proof and understanding. The Agnostic neither believes nor disbelieves in a Supreme Existence, from lack of satisfying evidence to warrant affirmation or denial. He is neutral, not because he wishes not to believe or desires to deny, but because language should be measured by proof and conviction. . . . There is a general impression among the uninformed and unthinking that the term 'Agnostic' is a mask, and that behind it lurks Atheism, afraid to show its face. Such persons are not aware that Theism and Atheism have no logical existence, and that there is nothing to conceal. Agnosticism is judgment suspended, from lack of capacity to solve the mighty problem of the cause of eternity. The Theist and the Atheist have no doubt that they know the solution. But dogmatism is not demonstration. To the extreme, all moderation seems fraudulent, and they distrust, not only the judgment, but the honesty, of all who do not go as far as themselves.

"When the first French Revolution made a Society of Theophilanthropists possible, a new and humane religion arose. Thomas Paine was one of its adherents. The reader would expect that freedom from imputation would be found amid the professors of philanthropy; yet they imitated the contemptuousness, for all who did not accept their theophilosophy, from which they themselves had suffered from their priestly predecessors. They declared in their manifesto of faith that the principles of natural religion which they professed 'no one can deny, unless he be insane or corrupt.' Sixty years later W. J. Fox, the greatest preacher of his day among Unitarians, declared, in his work on 'Religious Ideas,' that Atheism was to be accounted for by some disease of the mind or some deficiency of intellect. He was far from subjecting such unfortunates to any punishment or political disqualification; in fact, he defended their right to their opinions, but bespoke for them tenderness of treatment on account of their defect of understanding. This serves to show how difficult it is for persons strongly persuaded of the truth of their own views to understand the veracity and competency of those who dissent from them. The Agnostic is free from this opinionative superciliousness. He knows that Theists and Atheists must have sufficient evidence of fact or inference before them to answer their requirements. The vehemence of their adhesions sufficiently shows that the Agnostic neither decries nor dis-

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parages them, but frankly says he is not of their way of thinking. Their evidence is not sufficient for him, and he would lie if he pretended it was. By the simple word 'Agnostic' he indicates that his scruples are those of truth."

In his youthful days, when, he says, he "knew little about Atheism," but contended for the right of Atheism or any other belief to free expression, Mr. Holyoake and four of his colleagues were thrown into an English prison for upholding this right in a public announcement. He says:

"Because I defended the right it was concluded that I was of that opinion. If I defend the right to sell venison, it does not follow that I care to eat it; but others may like it, and I am for those having it who prefer it. But in those days no one believed in such distinctions, just as many now see no distinction between Agnosticism and Atheism. It is the wide distinction between knowing and not knowing.

"The term 'Agnostic' has changed the character of theology among all educated thinkers. Like Newton's law of gravitation, or Darwin's theory of development, the Agnostic question, 'Are you sure?' comes into every mind. It begets tolerance when the difficulty of certitude is met. If men were to limit their words to what they know, three fourths of all the literature of theology would have to be struck out. Thousands of differences of opinion would disappear as by magic if touched by the Agnostic wand of sureness.

"Agnosticism means scrupulousness and truth."

GAINS AND LOSSES OF PROTESTANTISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE old yet ever new problem as to the comparative ups and downs of the great Christian churches of the world received recently a new and thorough ventilation from an authority in this department, the well-known Professor Dr. Sell, of the University of Bonn. His address entitled "Verlust und Gewinn des Protestantismus von die Jahrhundertwende," delivered at the convention of the Evangelical Bund of Germany, the most powerful Protestant organization in the land of Luther, appears in the reports of that body. The statements and views of this characteristic study, which is attracting wide attention, are in substance as follows:

The essence and development of Protestantism are intimately linked together with the names of its three most prominent representatives, Luther, Cromwell, and Kant. These three represent a free faith, the free state, and free science. Protestantism is essentially a system of free activities, a constitutional equipoise of the religious, political, and intellectual powers of mankind for the better attainment of the goal of true humanity, namely, the full development of the human nature in all directions. The history of Protestantism in the nineteenth century is the record of progress of these free activities in the whole world. All scientific, historical, industrial, and social progress signifies a gain for Protestantism. Every recognition of the liberty of conscience, of the independence of political rights from the control of religion, all progress of humanity, all intensification of the feeling of solidarity of the Christian nations, all common undertakings of Christian peoples, the growing feeling of appreciation for the universal and common character of Christianity—all this is a gain of Protestantism.

Opposed to this gain stands a loss, not indeed in the direction of unbelief or of religious Catholicism, but to the official system of ultramontanism adopted by the Roman Catholic Church. But its claim to absolutism in ecclesiastical affairs ultramontanism can attain only on the basis of Protestant principles, namely, by the protection of the liberty of the press, freedom of organization for purposes of agitation, and the like. This significant fact is one of the paradoxes of history.

The numerical proportions of Protestantism and Catholicism form the basis for interesting study. In the last twenty-five years the Protestants of Europe have increased by 23 per cent., the Roman Catholics by 26 per cent., the Greek Catholics by 25 per cent. In Germany, the strongest growth of Protestantism has been witnessed in the predominantly Catholic sections of the South, while the Catholics have had their greatest increase in the Protestant North. In Prussia the present ratio is 63.46 per cent. Protestants and 33.66 per cent Catholics. The so-called "mixed marriages," those between Protestants and Catholics, in the great majority of cases accrue to the benefit of the Protestants. The number of converts from the Catholic to the Protestant Church is ten times as large as the number of Protestant conversions to Roman Catholicism. In this calculation the great losses to the Catholic Church in France and Austria have not been taken into consideration. The greatest disappointment to the Catholic authorities has been the Church of England. Notwithstanding the increase of churches and priests since the middle of the century, the number of Catholics in England has even diminished. In North America, Protestantism is the leading power, representing 78 per cent. of the population to 11 per cent. of Catholicism. In Europe, the Catholics still outnumber the Protestants two to one, but in America Protestantism has seven times the strength of Catholicism. Catholic missionaries report three million converts and Protestants two and a half millions. The former, however, are the result of an activity of three hundred years, and the latter of an activity of only one hundred years.

It is a most interesting phenomenon that Catholicism has achieved its greatest triumphs in the century just closing in those localities where it entered into strongest rivalry with Protestantism; in other words, it owes its best progress to Protestantism, and to the culture and liberty in state, church, and science, of which Protestantism, since the days of the Reformation, has been the protagonist. Religious liberty is curtailed by the state only in Russia, Portugal, and Turkey, to which can be added Peru and Equador.

Among the greatest triumphs achieved has been the recognition of the rights of independent research and scholarship, which is now more widely accepted than ever, and which also is a natural fruit of Protestantism. As a result, too, the educational facilities and achievements of the Protestant countries are greatly in advance of those of the Catholic lands. The inferiority of the school system of Catholic countries is seen graphically in their large percentage of analphabets. Italy averages 47 per cent. who can neither read nor write; Austria, 38 per cent.; France, 14 per cent.; Germany, only 1 per cent.; Sweden, 0.39 per cent.; and Denmark, 0.36 per cent. The real reason for this remarkable contrast lies in the religious status of these lands.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A RELIGIOUS census of the town of Lebanon, Pa., was recently taken, and is of particular interest as showing the wide diversity of creeds in that State, where many unusual forms of religious faith are to be found. The results were as follows:

Adventists, 17; Baptists, 149; Brotherly Love, 83; Roman Catholic, 1,635; Greek, 1; Church of God, 19; of the Poor, 276; Dunkard, 98; Protestant Episcopal, 498; Evangelical Association, 127; Followers of Christ, 43; Jews, 49; Lutheran, General Synod (Old), 2,699; Mennonite, 17; Methodist Episcopal, 1,131; Moravian, 221; People's Church, 120; Presbyterian, 240; Reformed, 3,229; United Brethren, 3,199; United Christian, 6; United Evangelical, 1,115, Lutheran (New), 846. Homes refusing information, 44. Families having no preference, 50. Not at home, 108.

DR. ADOLF HARNACK, the greatest New-Testament critic in Germany, has of late frequently been claimed by American conservative critics as somewhat reactionary and as now tending to favor the older views of the Bible. *The Independent*, in reviewing his latest work, "Das Wesen des Christentums," says of it: "He rather harshly declares against the historical character of St. John's Gospel; he maintains that outside of the three Synoptic Gospels we have not enough reliable information concerning Christ and His Gospel that could be written on a single page; he rejects even portions of the Synoptics, especially the story of the birth and childhood of Christ. Quite naturally this limitation of sources makes his picture of Christ and the Gospel not entirely satisfactory to the dogmatism of the older school."

AT the last meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey the following report showing the growth of the several religious bodies of the State was submitted:

Churches.	Communicants. 1890.	1900.	Inc. P. C.
Roman Catholic	222,274	344,490	55
Episcopal	30,103	40,311	34
Congregational	4,912	6,534	33
Baptist	39,760	52,088	31
Methodist	82,955	96,755	17
Presbyterian	58,759	68,278	16
	462,820	635,336	

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TRANSVAAL ARMY.

THE South African correspondents of the British press give many evidences of continued activity on the part of the Boers. The continental and more especially the Dutch papers receive many advices to the effect that the Boers have never looked upon their cause as lost. Their renewed activity is attributed in great part to the reorganization of their army, which was put into effect September 4, the day after the publication of Lord Roberts's proclamation declaring the Transvaal annexed. The details of the new army plan are published in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, being taken from the *Staatscourant*, of the South African Republic.

Comparing them with those of the old plan, we note the following changes:

There were formerly no binding rules as to the size of companies and regiments, each man following the leader he best liked. Now, a *commandantschap* (regiment) must be at least 300 strong, and not over 500, and a *veldcornetschap* (company) not less than 100 and not more than 200. Formerly all officers were appointed by vote of the men. Now, all *assistent generaals*, *vecht-generaals* and *commandanten* (lieutenant-generals, brigadiers, and colonels) must be appointed by the commander-in-chief, the subalterns by the colonels, the corporals by the subalterns; but all subject to the ratification of the commander-in-chief. All appointments must have the final consent of the President or his substitute. Officers are held more responsible for their inferiors, and discipline takes the place of free-will obedience. Formerly no pay was given; now $1.25 per day will be the pay of a private, with corresponding increase to officers. Only one half of this, however, will be paid during the war; the rest is to be collected after the war. Most offenses will be punished with fines; but desertion can in future, at the discretion of the court-martial, be punished with death, and certain crimes and misdemeanors may be punished with imprisonment at hard labor not more than twelve months.

To the introduction of stricter discipline is attributed the greater efficiency. The *Handelsblad* thinks the reforms of great importance. That the old system, it says, which so well suited the Boers, had to give way to more stringent rules in the midst of war, is a lesson to our anti-militarists and ultra-democrats, who think that in Europe, too, the officers might be elected.

In *The Westminster Gazette* H. Morgan-Browne publishes a map, which we reproduce, showing the localities in which the British have met with loss of some kind since October 1. The record is made up "for the most part, from official despatches, War Office casualty lists, and Reuter's special service telegrams, as published in *The Times* (London) day by day." Mr. Morgan-Browne's comment on the map concludes as follows:

"No doubt in nearly every encounter British arms are victorious; but is not the state of things which this map indicates evidence that the final pacification of so difficult a country is a task beyond the powers of military skill and military valor? Is it not then time that statesmanship should begin to lend a hand?"

The London *Speaker*, another Liberal paper, in a recent issue (November 10), published a memorial addressed to Lord Salisbury by the South African conciliation committee. The memorial takes up Lord Roberts's various proclamations since February last, and endeavors to show that they are at variance with the rules laid down by The Hague convention. The rules cited are as follows:

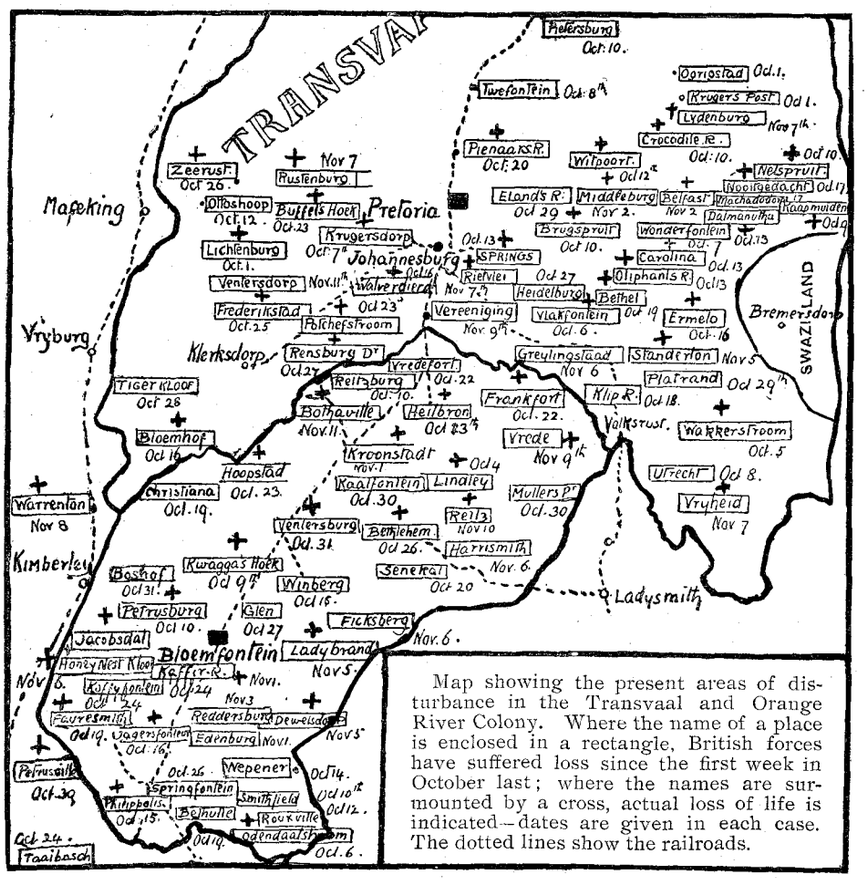
Article 44. — "Any compulsion of the population of occupied territory to take part in military operations against its own country is prohibited."

Article 45. — "Any pressure on the population of occupied territory to take the oath to the hostile power is prohibited."

Article 46. — "Family honors and rights, individual lives and property, as well as religious convictions and liberty, must be respected. Private property can not be confiscated."

Article 47.—"Pillage is formally prohibited."

Article 50. — "No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals, for which it can not be regarded as collectively responsible."



GUERILLA WARFARE IN SOUTH AFRICA.
—*From The Westminster Gazette.*

The memorial speaks as follows of the recent conduct of the war by the British:

"It is, indeed, difficult to realize how the character of the struggle has passed from phase to phase. As now developed it involves the burning of farms and even of villages, the denudation of whole districts of stock and crop, the deportation of the women and children left homeless, some of them over the borders, some into the remoter parts of the Transvaal, and some apparently about to be driven into the ranks of the companies of the enemy still in the field. No motive of cruelty is suggested in our soldiers, who are carrying out a policy for which they have no responsibility. When, however, it is said that all this is war, it must be added that it is not war as practised in Europe, and as regulated by the conventions of civilized nations. . . . It must be remembered that the persons subjected to the recent proclamations are the sons, the brothers, or the near relations of very many thousands of our own fellow subjects in the Cape Colony, and that to passively witness the infliction upon their kins-

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men of so much suffering and misery must be to those Cape Colonists a trial almost beyond endurance.

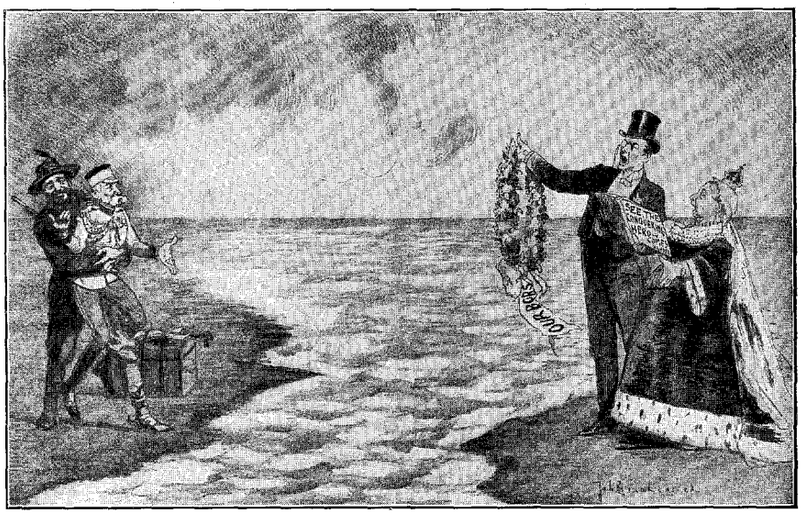
"It is a historical fact that the severities inflicted upon our colonists by Lord Cornwallis during our struggle with the American colonies only brought recruits to Washington and made the colonists irreconcilable, and that the policy of Lord North—which was the same as that now being pursued in South Africa—was denounced by Pitt as 'that impious course of enforcing unconditional submission.'

"The peril of a similar experience is at least evident."

Since the date of publication of the above, many despatches have appeared in the American dailies to the effect that the predicted uprising of Cape Dutch is not only possible, but probable, or even "unavoidable."

The London *Times* meets these and similar charges with the plea of necessity. It says (November 19):

"The enemy are no longer fighting to win, for they are themselves conscious that victory for them is hopeless. They are fighting either from political reasons or from sheer hatred of their conquerors and a desire to inflict upon us such injuries as they can, regardless of the consequences to their country. Accordingly they persist in tearing up the railways, 'sniping' detached outposts, firing upon us from farmhouses, harassing our columns from a safe distance, and raiding unprotected towns. . . . The effort which is now being made by writers of various authority, ranging from Mr. de Vos and Mr. Molteno—whose version of a private conversation he had with Sir Alfred Milner is not yet forgotten—to Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley, to induce us to stultify ourselves by sacrificing the fruits of all our blood and treasure, because the operations and the punishments inseparable from guerilla warfare cause suffering to women and to innocent persons, is certainly not calculated to have the result they desire."

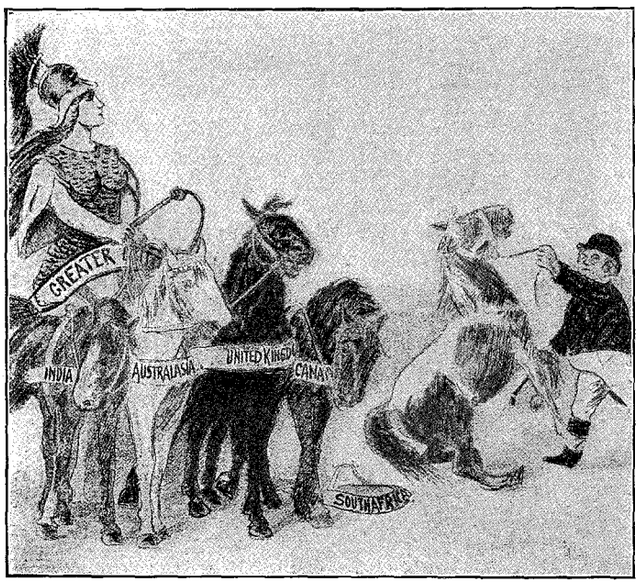


ROBERTS: "Yes, m'm. I'll come in a minute, if DeWet lets me!"
—*Amsterdammer.*

Referring to a particular case which Mr. Morley and others have described at some length in proof of the charges of British brutality, *The Times* says:

"The act is necessarily a cruel act, but it is perfectly justifiable when it is done for military reasons or to punish treachery. Mr. Morley thinks such deeds will never be forgiven us. Has he read the despatch from General [Phil.] Sheridan a correspondent sent us the other day, and does he suppose that the wholesale destruc tion therein reported has prevented the defeated South from reuniting with the civtorious North into one great people?"

"When Lord Roberts has returned to this country," says *The Saturday Review* (London, November 17), we hope that Lord Kitchener will show no tenderness in dealing with the desperadoes who are now fighting for loot or revenge."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



BRITANNIA'S TEAM.

South Africa still jibs a bit,
She hasn't learnt to go;
But once I get her well in hand
She'll smarten up the show.
—*South Africa Review.*

The Art of War as Taught in China.—The Chinese officers learn the art of war out of books thousands of years old; and, to judge from developments in China, they are following their instructions very faithfully. The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* (Shanghai) gives a synopsis of these rules, from which we take the following:

Wars are not always won by battles, but by diplomacy as well. It is the general's duty to entice the enemy into a conference, when he can be suddenly attacked and cut down. The best men in the enemy's camp should be corrupted, the ones given to vice must be bribed. Be certain to sow dissension, send plenty of women into the enemy's camps, and assist the men to lead a vicious life, which will weaken them. Spread false news to mislead them, cut off their supplies and tire them with useless marches. Endeavor to arrange matters in such a way that the enemy's troops are lying idle in camps when they should be moving, and moving when it is necessary for them to rest.

If your force is ten times as strong as that of the enemy, you must endeavor to surround him; if five times as strong, attack the enemy from more than one direction at once. If you are only a little stronger, keep some forces in reserve. If weaker than the enemy, evade battle. With prudence and discipline, even a small force may overcome a large army. The general who marches his troops at the wrong season can easily ruin his country, especially if he does not know the country through which he marches, and if his supply of provisions is insufficient. The greatest proof of a general's ability is shown when he keeps his own movements secret, but finds out the movements of the enemy day by day. Place the enemy in a position where neither his advanced guard nor his rear guard, his right wing nor his left wing, can hold its own, and you will beat the main body.

The *Militär Wochenblatt* remarks that the purely military rules of the Chinese are still and always will be the essence of the art of war; but theories are of little value unless you can put them into practice.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

SOME alterations have been made in the British cabinet, but the personnel remains pretty much as it was. Lord Salisbury hands over the department of Foreign Affairs to Lord Lansdowne, whose position as Minister of War is taken by Mr. Brodrick. Mr. Goschen retires altogether, and Lord Selborne takes his place at the Admiralty. Mr. Ritchie becomes Secretary of Interior Affairs, and gives his former place as president of the Board of Trade to Gerald Balfour. *The Times* (London) admits that the cabinet does not seem to obtain men of marked ability, but says it contains the best that can be had. Some stir has been made, however, over the fact that Lord Lansdowne has been "kicked upstairs," for Lord Lansdowne has been attacked most violently as Minister of War. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"Lord Lansdowne certainly has not given satisfaction in the War Office. His term of office has coincided with a very considerable breakdown in our military arrangements, and his public explanations have certainly not inspired confidence. We are now told that he is a good linguist with a command of French quite unusual in a British foreign minister. The same was true of Lord Granville. But the qualities which are essential in a modern foreign minister are foresight, sagacity, decision, and the power of controlling situations before they become dangerous; and after making all possible allowances for the difficulties of his recent position, there is no one who can say that Lord Lansdowne has a reputation for possessing any of these qualities in an eminent degree."

The Standard declares that it would be a veritable misfortune for the country if Lord Salisbury were to withdraw his control from the Foreign Office. *The Morning Post* and *Daily News* believe that Lord Lansdowne will be merely a puppet in Lord Salisbury's hands. "It is a matter for congratulation that the Foreign Office was not entrusted to Mr. Chamberlain," says the latter paper. Indeed, the popularity of the Colonial Minister seems to be much on the wane. His "Hooligan methods," as a Socialist paper calls them, are regarded as likely to embroil Great Britain with foreign powers. The Manchester *Guardian* remarks that Lord Lansdowne is at least a well-mannered minister. It says:

"He is, as far as we know, merely one of the thousands of men of high character, middling abilities, and indisputable social efficiency on whom a deep-seated British instinct has fixed in all ages as the safest conductors of the affairs of quarter sessions and empires. Certainly he has never compared the Czar to the devil, nor sneered at the smallness of German territory as compared with ours, nor publicly insulted France in any way. These are negative qualifications of a high order, if one considers what might have been."

The Dutch papers charge that, while England claims to establish equality and freedom from corruption elsewhere, the franchise within her own borders is anything but liberal, and the same oligarchical class-rule which has distinguished her for centuries still prevails. The *Nieuws van den Dag* says:

"The same British cabinet which was continually referring to the Government of the Transvaal as an oligarchy is becoming an exhibition of the worst of nepotism. Among the cabinet ministers of Lord Salisbury is his son-in-law, Lord Selborne, his nephews, Gerald and Arthur Balfour, and his son, Lord Cranborne. Mr. Chamberlain has his son, Austen Chamberlain, with him. No wonder that, as *The Westminster Gazette* relates, a half-brother of Lord Salisbury, Lord Cecil, who is an officer in the Indian army, receives $1,250 a month on the advisory board of a commission appointed for the improvement of horse-breeding."

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* does not see much difference between the present British administration and Tammany Hall. On the whole, however, the continental papers are pleased, the fact that Mr. Chamberlain was not made Foreign Secretary being for them the most important consideration in connection with the new cabinet. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) declares that public opinion in England was too strongly against him. The paper reasons in the main as follows:

Mr. Chamberlain intended the late elections to prove his own overwhelming popularity. He has failed. Altho it was timed in such a way as to deprive many people of their votes, the Liberal vote was 2,421,000 as against 2,623,000 Unionists. His attempt to picture every one who disagreed with him as an enemy of his country has estranged many of his friends. "Mr. Chamberlain's reputation has received a very severe blow," is what you hear on all sides. But what has most influenced the public against him is the fact that he and his nearest relatives are so deeply interested in the government contracts which made the South African War so profitable to them. This has now been demonstrated officially, altho Mr. Chamberlain had denied it, and the public begin to ask how much truth there can be in the assertion that he knew nothing of Rhodes's doings in Africa.

The editors of English journals in the far East were also apprehensive over the prospect that Mr. Chamberlain would conduct the Foreign Office.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN IDEAS OF DUTY AND DESTINY.

GREAT BRITAIN and Russia are alike in the fact that the people of each have a firm faith in their destiny to rule the world, and have little or no doubt that such rule will be the best thing for the world. There is, however, a marked difference between the aims which each nation persuades itself it is destined to fulfil. The British are theoretically certain that their rule means the freedom of the conquered races, and as the exigencies of empire rarely allow the theory to be fully realized, disappointment and discontent often follow. Russian rule, on the other hand, means theoretically the subjection of the conquered races to the will of one man; but practically it results in a greater measure of freedom than the theory promises, and the consequent disappointment is not so great. The Russian ideal, that the world is to be subjected to the will of the Czar, who is to be regarded as the direct representative of God upon earth, is clearly set forth in a pamphlet by Prince Uchtomsky, the celebrated editor of the *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg), one of the most prominent of Russian jingoes. We take the most salient points of this work from a summary in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin):

The expansion of Russia in Asia must not be regarded as conquest. There is so much in sympathy between the Russian and the Asiatic that conquest becomes merely union. The Asiatics know this, and they distinguish well between the advance of Russia and the conduct of the robber empires of Western Europe. It has been said that a handful of Cossacks can conquer China. There is some truth in this, as we do not destroy the ideals of the Asiatics, and we must not depart from our former course by copying the methods of the West. The fact that Germany established herself in Kiao-Chou showed that there can be no peace between the Slav and German races. The latter know well enough that Asia is Russia's natural domain, and that the Germans have no business there. Yet they arrogate to themselves the right to make conquests. What a pity it is that the Slavs can not always stand united against this aggression. The battles of the middle ages—only too few in number—when Russians, Poles, and Lithuanians defeated the Germans, show what we could do.

We Russians are much nearer related to the Chinese and Japanese than are the Western races, and the Chinese mob on former occasions always distinguished between the Russians, who are neighbors, and the "red devils" from over the sea. Attempt has been made with some success to arouse Japanese suspicion against Russia; but there is already a reaction among the most discerning Japanese. Asia has learned that, while there is a deep chasm between her and Western Europe, there is not even a ditch between her and Russia. Unfortunately, our educated

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classes do not seem to realize this. Our Russian pioneers did not enter the country of an enemy. As we expanded our empire, we found brothers whom we subjected to the Czar without lacerating their feelings. Our troops would often be visited at night by natives who did not differ even in dress from the conquerors. Nothing in our history reveals the merciless extermination which the white conquerors of Europe practised in America. If the Samojedes and other nomad tribes perish, it is not because we rob them of their means of subsistence. There is room enough for them. Their want of stamina alone prevents them from holding out against the temptations of a higher civilization.

The Asiatics share our ideals. The masses regard, with us, the autocratic monarch as the most perfect of human beings. The Indians see in such a prince the personification of Krishna-Vishnu; the Chinese see in him the Son of Heaven. They agree with us that royalty is conferred by divine authority. Clearly, the Western ideal of constitutional rule will not do for us or them. The small Western countries must needs banish thousands every year because there is no room for them. We alone have room enough for all, for in Asia there are not, there can not be, any frontiers for us. The question may be asked: Why should we annex more, as we have already so much? The answer is that Russia must be the world empire or decline. Europe would crush us with her outward superiority, and the newly awakened Asiatic peoples will be still more dangerous unless we keep them in subjection. But if we would keep our moral power, if we would be able to fulfil the high duties which destiny has in store for us, if we would perform unheard-of deeds of heroism for Russia and the Czar, we must remember what blood rolls in our veins.

Undoubtedly Asiatic blood is strongest within us. Solely by reason of this circumstance has the Russian view of life been able to create that grand ideal of a Christian autocracy which fate has placed above a chaotic world, and in the midst of heathen, but friendly, races. Without autocracy, the Asiatics can not love us; without its consolidating influence, we would fall victims to Europe, as did the Western Slavs.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

THE ancient antagonism between the Spaniards and the Spanish-speaking peoples of the Western hemisphere seems to have abated or vanished. "Probably," remarks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "this reconciliation is due chiefly to the fact that Spain is no longer feared in South America." There is, however, a still stronger reason. The fear that an imperialistic spirit is becoming dominant in the United States has aroused apprehensions in South America, and the people there are bethinking themselves of means whereby they may preserve the administration of affairs in their own hands. The *Tiempo* (Buenos Ayres) expresses itself to the following effect:

For a long time, the English-speaking peoples have managed to convince the rest of the world that they really have some regard for the liberty of nations. But recent events have proven that weak nationalities will be mercilessly oppressed if the Anglo-Saxon has the power to conquer them. The Monroe doctrine, therefore, which was introduced as a formula for the preservation of independence on this continent, assumes the proportions of a command to the American people to obey the United States. South America is not, perhaps, unable to repel conquest; but only if her nations are united. The visits between the presidents of Brazil and Argentina should inaugurate an era of peace and good will, which, if it prevents rivalry between the South American republics, also gives hope of a union against foreign aggression.

The Buenos Ayres *Pensa* points out that the alliance between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal materially affected the course of the South African war. The *Lei* (Santiago, Chile) declares that the South Americans must trust to their own efforts. "Arbitration by the great powers is useless," it says; "the case of Abyssinia, of Madagascar, of the Philippines, of Porto Rico, of the Boer states, and latterly of China shows that 'international law' is nothing in the face of superior force. Hence the Spanish-American Congress, which at present holds its sittings in Madrid, assumes the aspect of something more important than a mere fraternal reunion. The moral influence of Spain is to be used to unite South America.

The *Epoca* (Madrid) says:

"It is a happy coincidence that the very year which witnessed the indorsement of Salisbury's and McKinley's imperialism also sees before its close the reunion of the Spanish-speaking peoples at the Ibero-American Congress. It is a pity that we can not present ourselves more favorably to our American brothers. We show them a state of national disturbance to which, unfortunately, they are but too well accustomed at home. But we welcome them most heartily. To some of the countries represented, Spanish emigration is and must always remain the most beneficial. Between the gathering we now witness and the Pan-American Congress convened in Mexico through the influence of the Washington authorities, there is a vast difference. The one promises American absorption on the lines of American imperialism, the other offers protection of the freedom dear to man. The American press has warned us, and Spanish-Americans know what to expect."

The South American Journal (London) chides the British for their want of interest in the congress, and proposes the sending of special representatives to take care of British interests. *The Spectator* (London) contains an article by C. M. Arundell, from which we take the following:

"The present movement is unquestionably in the nature of a protest against the disastrous issue of the struggle with the United States, and in the extremity of her fallen fortunes the defeated mother-country finds her erstwhile rebellious children over-sea prompt to emphasize the tie of kinship and to consolidate their connection with the land from which they separated, but from which also they do not forget that they originally sprung. . . . The Latin republics are disposed to resent, tho they are powerless to resist, the patronage and the overshadowing influence of their great neighbor to the North. They are antipathetic to each other in language and religion, in social ideals and national characteristics. Nor have their relations been improved or their intercourse made smoother by the continued insistance upon the principle of a general protectorate arising out of the Monroe doctrine. . . . . .

"The plain truth is that all the states of Central and Southern America feel their *amour propre* wounded by the assumption of Anglo-Saxon superiority, and their independent status compromised by the pretensions of Washington, which they passively endeavor to discourage as far as possible. In their own controversies they prefer to come to Europe for a settlement. Thus within the past few days President Loubet has adjudicated in the case of Colombia and Costa Rica, Argentina and Chile have referred their frontier differences to the decision of England, and the boundary questions between Brazil and French and English Guiana are being arbitrated on by the Federal Council of Switzerland."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) suggests that, however strong the inclination on the part of the Anglo-Saxons may be to act the part of *conquistadores*, their success has not been such as to encourage them.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"During the Spanish-American war, Spain had the warm sympathies of South America, and these increased with her reverses. The republics were powerless to intervene; but everywhere volunteers gathered to assist Spain, and the collections taken up for her wounded and for her struggling soldiers were very considerable. During those sorrowful few months, South America learned to forget her ancient hatred. Nothing but the bond of blood, which is 'thicker than water,' remained, and the result has been a revival of filial love for the mother-country. . . . 'We must unite or we are lost,' said Sierra, the Mexican delegate, and the gravest of the congress applauded. Nothing is said as yet of the most important questions. The Nicaragua Canal, the treatment of Porto Rico and of Cuba were not mentioned. But to the beholder it was evident that the things not

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said outright were uppermost in the minds of the delegates. . . . It is not impossible that Spain may exercise the influence necessary to prevent wars in South America, and that in this way she may furnish the strength necessary to preserve independence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINESE OBJECTIONS TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

WHAT are the reasons given by the more enlightened Chinamen for their opposition to Western methods? The director of the Chinese Imperial Telegraph, Sheng Taotoi, has recently answered this question in an interview with a German merchant which we find quoted in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and from which we take the following:

The introduction of European methods would be disastrous to the Chinese people. For thousands of years the Chinese have carried on certain house and home industries, which would have to be destroyed to the utter ruin of those dependent upon them. Cloth, shoes, paperware, earthenware, etc., have always been produced in certain families. How could the introduction of machinery benefit these people? Even if their work-hours were reduced by making them wage-slaves, they would not benefit, as they would hardly know how to employ their free time. Gambling, opium-smoking, and other vices would increase. Nor is it likely that there would be higher wages, or, with higher wages, a greater tendency to save. Trusts and trades-unions are, in China, long-established institutions. Sixty per cent. of the population of China live by agriculture and the callings intimately connected with it. Can any one suppose that the introduction of machinery in agriculture, which would merely rob the people of their living, could benefit the country? The social conditions of the people would undoubtedly be rendered worse. The economic wisdom and conditions of the West can not be transplanted to China. Hundreds of years ago even some prosperous mines had to be closed by imperial edict because the agricultural laborers flocked to the new industry, and the surrounding country was threatened with famine for want of hands. There is, of course, room for improvement. The system of irrigation might be improved, reservoirs which have been damaged or destroyed by rebellions, inundations, or by age should be renewed. But the basis for reform is agricultural improvement.

No doubt the mass of the people object to European methods. It is a statistical fact that famines have increased during the sixty years in which so many free ports have been granted to the foreigners. There is no better argument than the condition of India. The Chinese see that India is covered with agricultural produce intended mainly for export, and covered with railroads intended to take away that produce, while the people starve and the plague ravages the weakened populace.

Sheng added that for many years he was an enthusiastic advocate of the introduction and development of European industries in China, until close study of the subject convinced him of his mistake.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Use of Milk as Food Forbidden in China.—Chinese law and custom forbid the drinking of cow's milk. A wordy proclamation taken by the New York *Staats-Zeitung* from the Loo Chow *Herald* gives the reason for the prohibition. The following is a condensation of it:

Man should not rob animals of their own proper food; and, of all animals, the cow is the most valuable to man. The sellers of milk blacken their souls for gain; but those who drink milk do so in the foolish belief that it is good for them. Before taking any medicine, we should carefully investigate its properties, and who does so in the case of milk? Milk is the natural food of babes and of young animals; but when adults drink it, do they not thereby endanger the life of the suckling calf, and arouse bitter resentment in the souls of the calf and its mother? Beasts have not the power of speech, and so can not tell men that by drinking cow's milk they will become like quadrupeds.

If men must have a strengthening draft, there are a thousand better things than milk, so why select that? Besides, the term of life is foreordained, and it can not be prolonged by drinking milk. Every one who reads this warning is especially enjoined to abstain from milk in the future. Children whose parents will not allow them to drink milk will not be stunted in growth, but will have their lives prolonged and be immune in epidemics. So it is proclaimed in the Hall of Good Counsel."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Why Epileptics Seem to Have a Propensity to Travel.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I quite agree with Dr. A. Hoche, of Strassburg (as quoted in your number November 24), that an epileptic does not necessarily lose consciousness at the time of seizure; yet it is singular that all American authors who have written books on neurologic subjects state in the chapter on epilepsy that "during a convulsive attack consciousness is lost." This is altogether untrue. Consciousness is disturbed, however, all the way from the slightest degree to its complete abolition. Probably about 60 per cent. do not lose consciousness completely, but have it disturbed only at the time of a seizure.

Let us make a gross but easily comprehended illustration, and assume that the brain is divided into two halves—the motor half and the sensory half. The sensory half includes the mind; the motor half includes the control of the muscular and moving actions of the body. The brain receives a stimulation, perhaps, through some part of the sensory apparatus, and this stimulation in turn sets in motion the motor half of the body, or perhaps the motor half is directly irritated in the first instance. In whatever way the irritation is applied, the motor half is sooner or later involved and set in motion. A person may suffer an epileptic seizure which abolishes the sensory half of the brain at once, and then immediately involves the motor half of the brain. This involvement may attack first that part of the brain that controls motion, the use of the legs, arms, etc., and when it does, it is apt to set these parts of the body into violent activity.

There are cases of epilepsy on record known as "Epilepsia Procursiva." This has a peculiar effect on the patient. The patient when first seized, will break into a violent run, and sometimes travel two or three miles as fast as he can go, and then perhaps fall exhausted at the end. On the other hand, an epileptic may have the sensory half of the brain affected and a slight disturbance of the motor half. This may cause the patient to travel days and weeks without being fully conscious of what he is about. Finally he will awaken to his full senses with complete loss of knowledge of what has transpired in the mean time, because the sensory apparatus has been blunted.

This, I think, is the explanation of the tendency of the epileptic to travel. I do not think it is done in *obedience* to a *desire* of the epileptic; but is a phenomenon showing a disturbed condition of the brain, and is entirely beyond the control of the patient, a merely mechanical performance.

W. P. SPRATLING,
CRAIG COLONY, SONYEA, N. Y. Medical Superintendent.

Lutherans and the Divinity of Christ.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—You quote (November 10) from *The American Ecclesiastical Review* parts of an article by Rev. Joseph McSorley, wherein he proves the Unitarian tendencies of many Protestant sects. I largely agree with him. He does, however, carry it too far. Others may answer for themselves, I answer as a Lutheran. I would like to ask him, when he speaks of the Lutherans of to-day, when, where, or by whom among us has it ever been said that we "reject the Epistle of St. James because it contradicts 'justification by faith alone.'" (*a*) Said Epistle is no such contradiction; (*b*) no Lutheran rejects it. Even if Luther in his earlier years said something to that effect, he is only one man, and Lutherans accept no word of his unless proven by Scripture.

More remarkable is his statement that "in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark there are decided indications of a revival of Odinism, or the old Scandinavian heathenism." I read, reread, and studied that sentence for fear I had misunderstood it. If those indications are "decided," show us one. I told of this remark to some educated Swedes, and we had a good laugh over it. The fact of the matter is, that Catholicism never entirely succeeded in rooting Odinism out of Norway; that task was left for Lutheranism, and now where can it be found?

While writing, let me add that such remarks as THE LITERARY DIGEST sometimes has had about Norway, for instance, "Shall Norway Have a King of Her Own?" are always the same surprising news to us Norwegians. Björnstjern Björnson's remarks have no political significance at all. He is not accepted as political leader or authority in either party. The *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung* makes a great mistake in thinking that any remarks on his part "will be certain to have great weight," when he goes as far as to speak about a separate king. If Norway ever separates, I believe it will be a republic; but that question is not in any political platform in Norway. Norway daily sees the fate of the small independent nations, and so does Sweden. They will not separate. B. E. BERGESEN.
BOSTON, MASS.

Great Telescopes of the World.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—In your issue of October 13 (page 436) you publish a list of "The World's Great Telescopes." I am surprised to note the omission of the twenty-inch refractor of the Chamberlain Observatory (University of Denver) at University Park, Colo. Dr. Herbert A. Howe is director, and has done some excellent work in the six years that have elapsed since the telescope was erected in the summer of 1894.

This will increase the list of great telescopes to twenty-nine, of which ten are in the United States, raising the proportion to *over* one third instead of *nearly*. WILLIAM J. HAZARD.
GOLDEN, COLO.

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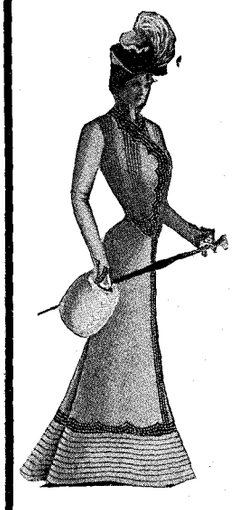
Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks.



Is that heading attractive? Then how is this? **Suits and Cloaks made to order at one-third less than regular prices.** Made of as good materials, cut as stylishly, finished as carefully as they were at our early season prices—great values then, too.

The why of it? To make room. Of course it's a radical measure—but we must have the room, and your advantage is our gain in the end. Almost all of our styles and materials share in this reduction. The Catalogue, Samples and Reduced Price List tell you all about them. These offerings and others:

Tailor-made Suits, lined throughout, former price 10; reduced to $6.67.

$15 Suits reduced to $10.

$20 Suits reduced to $13.34.

Separate All-Wool Skirts, former price $6.50; reduced to $4.34.

$9 Skirts reduced to $6.
$12 Skirts reduced to $8.

Winter Jackets, lined throughout, former price $7; reduced to $4.67.

$9 Jackets reduced to $6.
$12 Jackets reduced to $8.

Rainy-Day Skirts, former price $7; reduced to $4.67.

$8 Rainy-Day Skirts reduced to $5.34.
$10 Rainy-Day Skirts reduced to $6.67.

Reduced Prices on Rainy-Day Suits, Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Etc.

We are also closing out our sample suits and cloaks (which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom) at one-half of regular prices. Send for Catalogue, Bargain List and Reduced Price Samples; you will get them by return mail. Order what you choose; your order will be filled promptly, intelligently—if you think not, send the garment back. *We will refund your money;* it's your good will we want most.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

J. Fenimore Cooper.—W. B. S. Clymer. (Small, Maynard & Co., $0.75.)

Comfort and Exercise.—Mary Perry King. (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.00.)

My New Curate.—Rev. P. A. Sheehan, P.P. (Marlier & Co., $1.50.)

Old Wickford, The Venice of America.—Mrs. F. Burge Griswold. (The Young Churchman Co., $1.25.)

Essentials of the English Sentence.—Elias J. MacEwan. (D. C. Heath & Co., $0.75.)

Applied Evolution.—Marion D. Shutter. (Eugene F. Endicott.)

Whence and Whither.—Dr. Paul Carus. (The Open Court Publishing Co.)

Thoughts on Social Problems and Scripture Readings in Verse.—Emma C. Schafer. (Published by the author.)

Black Rock.—Ralph Connor. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.25.)

The Mystery of Madeline Le Blanc.—Max Ehrmann. (The Co-Operative Publishing Co.)

A Man's Foes.—E. H. Strain. (New Amsterdam Book Co., $0.50.)

A History of Babylonia and Assyria.—Robert William Rogers, 2 vols. (Eaton & Mains., $5.00.)

Fore! Life's Book for Golfers. (Life Publishing Co.)

Glimpses of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. (F. S. Thayer, $2.50.)

Methods in the Art of Taxidermy.—Oliver Davie. (David McKay, $2.50.)

Attwood's Pictures. (Life Publishing Co.)

Lux Vitæ.—S. M. Vernon, D.D. (Eaton & Mains, $1.50.)

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The output of coal in Russia has become so small that America, according to London reports, has been called upon to supply the deficit. Some one in the London *Daily Mail* writes that the price of coal increases daily in Russia, and that notwithstanding the supply which is being shipped to the cities, so serious has this want become that the use of peat fuel is receiving official attention. Consul-General Bray, writing from Melbourne, states that the rise in coal prices in Australia also will have serious effects upon the manufacturing industries of the Australian towns.

"To him who wears shoes," said Sidney Lanier, "it is as if the whole world were covered with leahter. The increased demand for shoes from foreign countries has resulted in extensive shipments of American shoes abroad. So great has this demand become that German papers warn European manufacturers to keep their eyes upon the American market and look to their laurels. In Turkey especially, Consul Lane of Smyrna says, is there great scope for the American shoe trade. He writes:

"The shoes worn here are made on a last greatly differing in shape from the American last. I believe a factory undertaking to properly introduce American shoes should have a full line of samples of Turkish shoes with prices. The styles worn do not change each year, but the variety of lasts which are permanently used is very large.

"Slippers are much more generally worn by all classes than in America. The ladies of the harems confine their footwear almost entirely to slippers.

"The laboring classes wear heavy cowhide low shoes as a kind of overshoe, with light slippers inside. Army officers wear high-top patent-leather boots.

"There are no large retail shoe establishments

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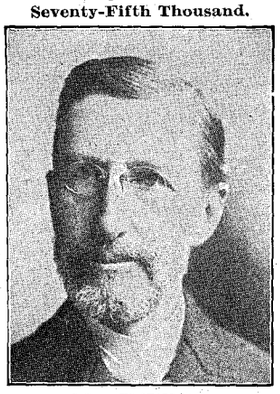

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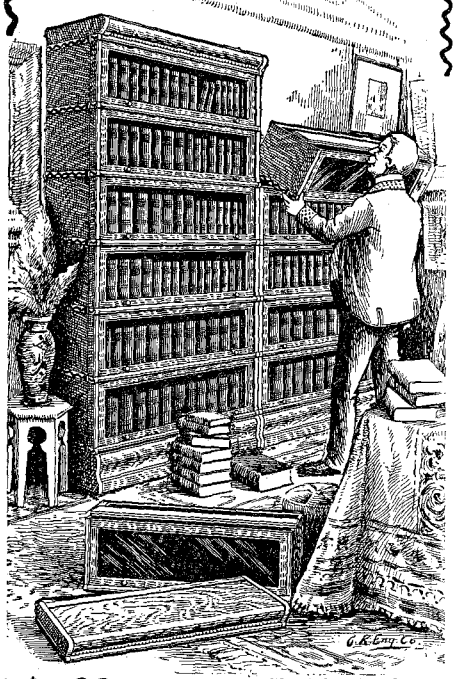

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such as are found in America, but the trade is supplied through numerous small bazars."

On the principal business street of Constantinople, the American Oriental Agency has established itself for the display of American goods. This agency acts as a "middleman" between the American exporter and foreign consumer.

Minister Merry writes from San José, September 16, 1900:

On the 11th instant, a decree was promulgated by the Government of Costa Rica exempting bananas from any export duty for a period of ten years. Bananas now appear as second in the statement of exports and promise soon to exceed coffee, now first on the list, in value. Inasmuch as the profits of the banama trade inure mostly to the American "United Fruit Company," while coffee, the principal product receiving the attention of the citizens of Costa Rica, is grown at much more expense and pays a heavy export duty, the decree creates much dissatisfaction. Export duties have a special importance here because under the Spanish American revenue system lands are not taxed, and the Government depends mostly on its customs for support.

Under date of September 24, 1900, Vice-Consul-General Hanauer, of Frankfort, says:

The consumption of imported butter is increasing in Germany, having amounted to 8,098.7 metric tons (of 2,204 pounds) during the first seven months of this year, against 5,784.1 tons for the same period of 1899. Of the above amount, Holland furnished 2,850.8 tons; Austria-Hungary, 2,476.3 tons; and Russia, 1,685.9 tons. Our butter is equal to the best produced, and I see no reason why the United States should not supply the market here with this commodity, as it does with lard, meat, and grain. The German agrarians and their sympathizers consider the present German tariff rate on imported butter—16 marks, or $3.80, per 100 kilograms, or 220.46 pounds—too low to protect the domestic producers.

Dr. Vosberg Rekow, who has been investigating the industrial conditions of the United States, in a book on the subject discusses in a very broad way the economic situation, recognizing that the United States is Germany's greatest opponent in regard to commercial advance. Comparing Russia, Germany's other opponent, with the United States, he says, as reported by the New York *Times:*

"While the great mass of Russia's population remains in a comatose state and occasionally starves (but a small part of it participating in modern economic work), the entire Yankee nation is like a perfectly disciplined army standing shoulder to shoulder at the forge, the loom, or the printing-press, earning wealth from their industry. . . . Europe, with her old-established industries, is so hard pushed by the young American competitor that the necessity of uniting in a common customs league against this bold intruder has become a matter of serious consideration."

Commending the American consular service, he considers that United States trade owes its advance abroad to consular alertness in reporting every change. He says further:

"There can be no doubt that an American merchant marine will be forthcoming ere long and become of vast extent. Whoever has watched the present state of activity in American shipyards will have no doubt on that score. In short, the Americans are the sole commercial-political opponents whom we must earnestly dread. Russia will remain a profitable customer to us in the future; with Great Britain we are united with bonds of common interests; the United States is, in an economical sense, our enemy."

It is interesting to note that the German Government has adopted the American system of consular reports, the first collection of which has just been published.

Consul Winter, of Annaberg, September 12, 1900, states that according to statistics of transportation on the German railways, lumber takes

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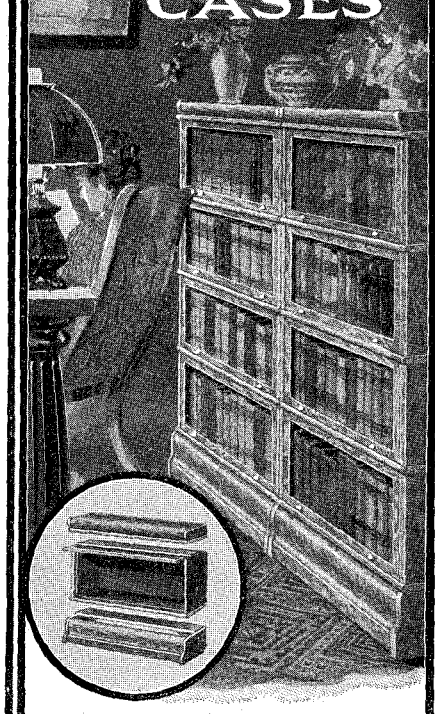

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the fourth place in point of weight. The total traffic of all the railroads in the empire for 1897 amounted to 217,523,247 tons. Of this total, 12,587,330 tons were lumber. This is of special interest, he adds, when we take into consideration that it does not include lumber transported on the different rivers of the empire. The importance of this industry in Germany is shown by the fact that the various lumber establishments give employment to about 600,000 persons. The well-arranged system of forestry in the empire supplies home markets with soft woods, but the imports of hard woods from abroad are steadily on the increase.

PERSONALS.

An Eccentric Monarch.—Several anecdotes are told in the *Deutsche Revue* for November, of Charles XV., the brother and predecessor of King Oscar of Sweden, who reigned from 1860 to 1872.

"On the day of his coronation, while he was returning from the church, wearing his crown and coronation mantle and surrounded by ermine-clad dignitaries, he suddenly took it into his head to put his horse to the gallop and ordered his attendants to get out of his way. There was a moment of breathless anxiety, but the master of the horse succeeded in persuading His Majesty to defer his pleasure ride until a more opportune time. This was a good beginning and the king lived up to it.

"Probably there never was a monarch to whom etiquette was such a bore. Having decided to confer the grand cross of the Order of St. Olaf on the envoy of a friendly power, he selected a halt for refreshments during a long ride as the time for making the presentation. Approaching the diplomat, who had a sandwich in one hand and a sardine on a fork in the other, the king held out the decoration and said: 'Here, this is for you.' He derived a good deal of quiet enjoyment from the envoy's confusion.

"During a hunting party, taking a fancy to discuss affairs of state with the French envoy, a very small but exceedingly dignified man, the king unceremoniously picked him up and seated him on the royal knees. The Frenchman was furious and made a complaint to the prime minister, but his resentment against the good-humored royal giant was short-lived.

"Charles's eccentricities seldom gave offense as they were always devoid of malice and never premeditated. One day, looking for the Queen, he asked a chambermaid: 'Have you seen Louise?' On entering the apartments of his mother and recollecting that she detested the odor of tobacco, he took the lighted cigar from his lips and, not knowing how else to dispose of it, thrust it into the mouth of the guard who was presenting arms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Some of Major Pond's Reminiscences.—Major J. B. Pond, who has managed the most important lecturing tours given within the last twenty-five years, has gathered many of his interesting experiences with "celebrities" into a book entitled "Eccentricities of Genius." The book is purely anecdotal and personal, and nearly every page has a tempting bit of incident or characterization.

Speaking of Bill Nye, the humorist, Major Pond tells of their first meeting at Laramie. He writes:

"I used my dinner hour to call on William. I asked a man to direct me to Bill Nye's office, and he replied, 'Just over that livery stable,' pointing across the way. I started across the street. Just over the road doorway of the stable hung a sign painted in black letters on a plain board:

'Laramie Boomerang
Walk Down the Alley
Twist the Gray Mule's Tail
Take the Elevator Immediately.'

"I went into the sanctum and found Nye writing at a plain table at the far side of the room, quite unaware of my presence. From photographs and descriptions I knew him by his back, and at once exclaimed: 'Hello, Bill!'

"Nye rose from his seat and replied smilingly:

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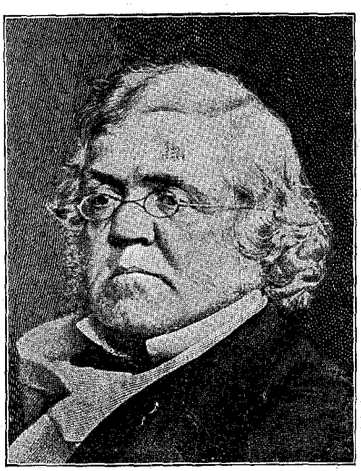

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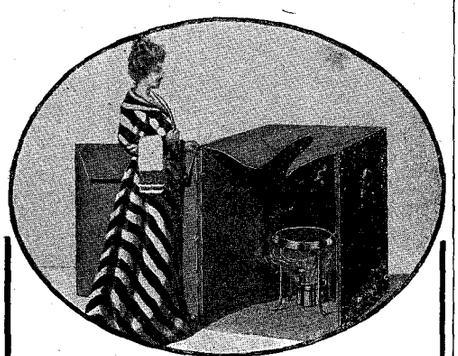

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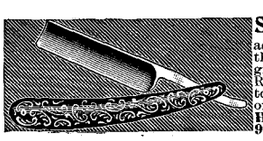

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'Hello, Jim! I guess this is Jim Pond. How are you, Major?'"

Major Pond relates the way in which Anthony Hope, the author, first became known. He writes:

"Anthony Hope Hawkins was discovered by Robert Barr, who first went to London in the interests of the Detroit *Free Press*. One night Barr, then editing *The Idler* with Jerome K. Jerome, met a thin, pale, bald young barrister, who talked so charmingly about books that Barr, who is big, burly, bouncing, and straightforward, asked him:

"'Do you do anything of the sort?'

"Mr. Hawkins confessed, with a blush, that he did when not painfully busy.

"'I'll come and read some of 'em to-morrow,' said Barr.

"And he did. After he had read the last sheet, he said:

"'Say, Hawkins, how much have you got like this?'

"'Considerable.'

"'Want to sell it?'

"'Why—why, yes! I'd like to.'

"'How much do you want a thousand words?'

"Hawkins was amazed. 'Oh, I don't know,' he said, 'would a pound be too much?'

"Barr laughed. 'You don't know much about this business, do you?' he asked.

"'Absolutely nothing.'

"'Well,' drawled Barr, 'I'll give you several pounds a thousand, and we'll start publishing right away.'

"Beneath the title of each sketch Mr. Hawkins had written: 'By Anthony Hope.'

"'Ought I to put my last name there?' he asked.

"'It doesn't make any difference about the name,' answered Barr, 'it's the stuff that counts.'

"And count it did."

Dr. Conan Doyle, when he came to America and lectured in Boston, on his arrival there, had an experience which made the creator of Sherlock Holmes curious. He told the story himself in 1894 at the Aldine Club, which runs as follows:

"I arrived in Boston and alighted from the train almost into the arms of a dozen cabbies. One of them had a dog-eared book peeping out of his pocket, and I instinctively called him, saying as I got in: 'You may drive me to Young's, or Parker's—perhaps.'

"'Pardon me,' said the cabbie, 'I think you'll find Major Pond waiting for you at Parker's, sir.'

"What could I do, but stare and acquiesce by taking my seat speechlessly? We arrived, and the observant cabbie was at the door. I started to pay my fare when he said, quite respectfully:

"'If it is not too great an intrusion, sir, I should greatly prefer a ticket to your lecture. If you have none of the printed ones with you, your agent would doubtless honor one of your visiting cards, if penciled by yourself.'

"I had to be gruff or laugh outright, and so said:

"'Come, come, I am not accustomed to being beaten at my own tricks. Tell me how you ascertained who I am, and you shall have tickets for

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can hold his trousers securely with the Improved Washburne Patent Trousers Supporters which grip the waistband and hook over the belt. Instantly removed. By mail, 10 cents each. Catalogue of these and other novelties made with Washburne Fasteners, Free.

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Every Man that Shaves owes it to himself to be fully informed about the excellence of our Masterpiece razor, which we sell in pairs, ready for use for $5.00. Our pamphlet, "All about Good Razors" mailed for two-cent stamp. **C. Klauberg,** 173 William St., New York.

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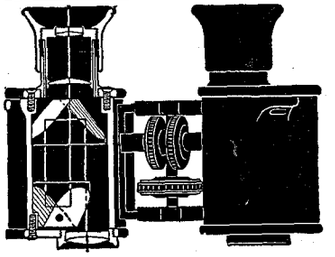

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The Most Acceptable HOLIDAY PRESENT

At Reduced Prices. **Made in four sizes, magnifying**

3x	6x	9x	12x
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your whole family, and such cigars as you smoke here in America, besides.'

"'Of course we all knew that you were coming on this train—that is, all the members of the Cabmen's Literary Guild,' was the half-apologetic reply. 'As it happens, I am the only member on duty at this station this morning, and I had that advantage. If you will excuse other personal remarks, your coat lapels are badly twisted downward, where they have been grasped by the pertinacious New York reporters. Your hair has the Quakerish cut of a Philadelphia barber, and your hat, battered at the brim in front, shows where you have tightly grasped it, in the struggle to stand your ground at a Chicago literary luncheon. Your right overshoe has a large block of Buffalo mud just under the instep, . . . and stenciled upon the very end of the 'Wellington,' in fairly plain lettering. is the name, 'Conan Doyle.'"

CURRENT POETRY.

Stanzas from Mr. Edwin Markham's "The Sowers."

[Written after seeing Millet's painting with the same title.]

He is the stone rejected, yet the stone
Whereon is built metropolis and throne.
Out of his toil come all their pompous shows,
Their purple luxury and plush repose;
The grime of this bruised hand keeps tender white
The hands that never labor, day nor night.
His foot that only knows the field's rough floors
Sends lordly steps down echoing corridors.

. . . . . .

Not his the lurching of an aimless clod.
For with the august gesture of a god—
A gesture that is question and command—
He hurls the bread of nations from his hand;
And in the passion of the gesture flings
His fierce resentment in the face of kings.

. . . . . .

This is the Earth-god of the latter day,
Treading with solemn joy the upward way;
Strong to make kind the grudging ground, and strong
To pluck the beard of some world-honored wrong—
A lusty strength that in some crowning hour
Will hurl Gray Privilege from the place of power.

Then and Now.

By CAROLYN WELLS.

Oh, would I had lived in Arcadian days,
When maidens had not such extravagant ways,
When Daphne and Doris
And Chloe and Chloris
Would laugh with delight o'er a ribbon of blue
Or a glittering buckle to wear on a shoe.

But the girl of to-day cares nothing at all
For a trivial gift that is simple or small;
And Ethel and Bessie
And Gertrude and Jessie
Will only approve of the presents I've brought
If I spend (and I *will!*) ten times more than I ought.

—*Collier's Weekly.*

An Untold Love.

By MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

Oh, the birds sang it
And the leaves sighed it,
The brooks rang it
And the rain cried it,
The sun glanced it
And the flowers breathed it,
The boughs danced it
And the buds sheathed it,
The stars beamed it
And the winds blew it,
My heart dreamed it,
But—she never knew it!

—*Saturday Evening Post.*

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

"No Good; No Pay"

That's the terse way of condensing our famous guarantee—in which we have not changed one word in years. If we knew how to make it stronger we would. If you want it stronger make your proposition—anything in reason from responsible people.

Thirty Nights' Free Trial.
Sleep on it thirty nights, and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked." There will be no unpleasantness about it at all.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress $15.

Tens of thousands have been sold—not ten yet returned. Look up our commercial rating, note our business record of 47 years, and then decide if the guarantee is good.

All We Ask—SEND FOR OUR BOOK

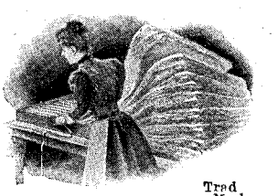
"The Test of Time," even if you don't want a mattress. You will be glad to have the book—it will interest you and post you. It costs us 30 cents to answer every request but we do it gladly. If you *ever* want a mattress after you get the book, we know the kind you will buy. We can make any special size desired.

BEWARE! There is not a single store in the country that can sell our mattress; almost every store now has an imitation so-called "felt" which is kept in stock to sell on our advertising. *Our name and guarantee on every genuine mattress.* Can only be bought from us direct.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.,	$8.35
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.,	10.00
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.,	11.70
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.,	13.35
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.,	15.00

All 6 feet 3 inches long.

Made in two parts 50 cents extra.
These prices include express charges.



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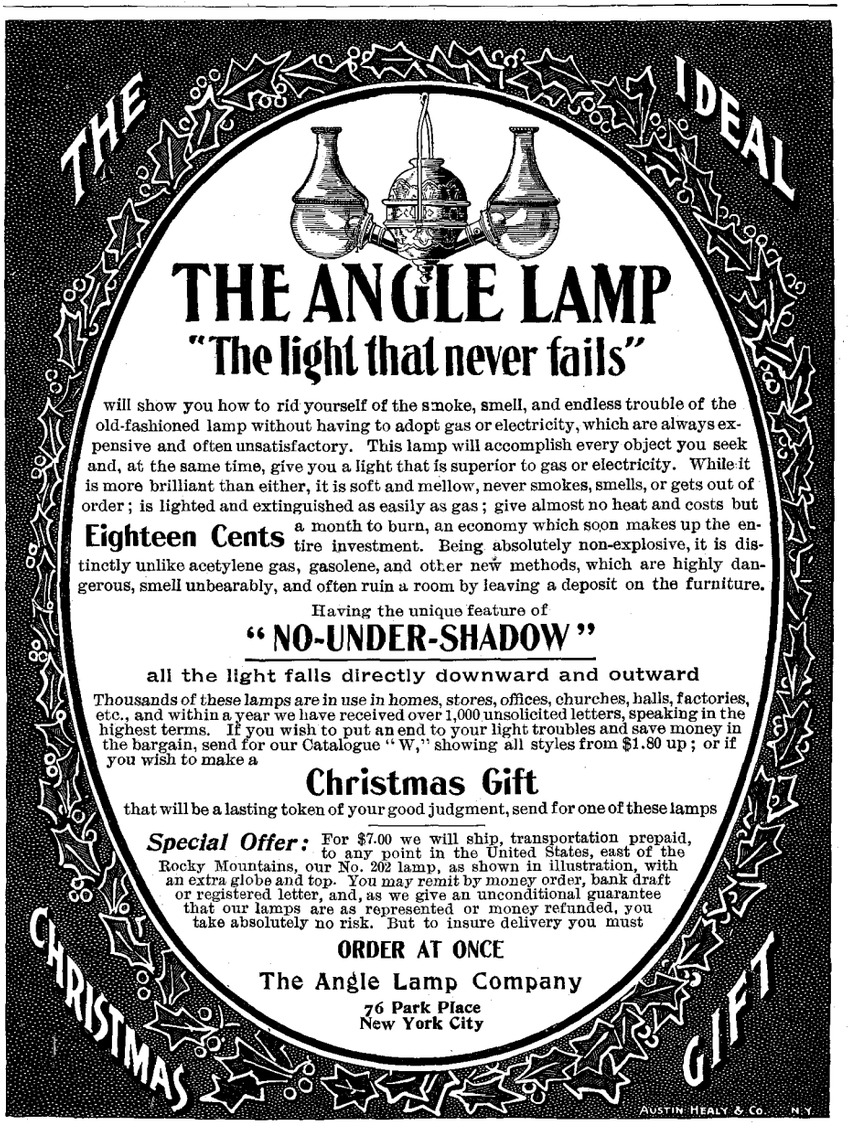
Trad Mark.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CHRISTMAS GIFT
THE ANGLE LAMP
"The light that never fails"
will show you how to rid yourself of the smoke, smell, and endless trouble of the old-fashioned lamp without having to adopt gas or electricity, which are always expensive and often unsatisfactory. This lamp will accomplish every object you seek and, at the same time, give you a light that is superior to gas or electricity. While it is more brilliant than either, it is soft and mellow, never smokes, smells, or gets out of order; is lighted and extinguished as easily as gas; give almost no heat and costs but
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a month to burn, an economy which soon makes up the entire investment. Being absolutely non-explosive, it is distinctly unlike acetylene gas, gasolene, and other new methods, which are highly dangerous, smell unbearably, and often ruin a room by leaving a deposit on the furniture.
Having the unique feature of
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all the light falls directly downward and outward
Thousands of these lamps are in use in homes, stores, offices, churches, halls, factories, etc., and within a year we have received over 1,000 unsolicited letters, speaking in the highest terms. If you wish to put an end to your light troubles and save money in the bargain, send for our Catalogue "W," showing all styles from $1.80 up; or if you wish to make a
Christmas Gift
that will be a lasting token of your good judgment, send for one of these lamps
Special Offer: For $7.00 we will ship, transportation prepaid, to any point in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, our No. 202 lamp, as shown in illustration, with an extra globe and top. You may remit by money order, bank draft or registered letter, and, as we give an unconditional guarantee that our lamps are as represented or money refunded, you take absolutely no risk. But to insure delivery you must
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You can't be an expert in chimneys; but this you can do. Insist on Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass" whichever shape you require. They are right in all those ways; and they do not break from heat, not one in a hundred. Be willing to pay a nickel more for them.

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New Cotton Mill

nearly completed, in the best cotton district in the South. Only 250 more shares for sale.

Large Dividends Assured.

Unusually safe and profitable investment. Southern mills rapidly monopolizing the business. For references and particulars address

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The Niagara Clip holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ inch in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pin-holes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 20 cts. postpaid.

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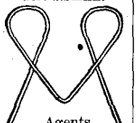

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TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., 38 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Natural Body Brace advertised in this paper in the first issue of this month, is a delightful, certain remedy for ailments peculiar to women and girls. It makes walking and work easy; gives good figure and light step. Write the Natural Body Brace Co., Box 713, Salina, Kan., for free illustrated book.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Diagnosis.—TEACHER: "Suppose you had one pound of candy and gave two thirds to your little sister and one fourth to your little brother, what would you have yourself?"

SCHOLAR: "Well, I guess I'd have the measles or something so's I wouldn't feel much like eating!"—*Puck.*

Delicate Irony.—"Gracious little boy! you're not going to kill the dear little birds—are you?" "No, dear lady; I'm merely goin' ter fire off several salutes in dere honor. Dat's all."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Singular Plural.—HE: "You climed ze Matterhorn? Zat was a great foot."

SHE: "Great feat, you mean, Count."

HE: "Ah! Zen you climed him more as once!"—*Punch.*

A Philosopher.—"Fo' mahself, I like turkey better 'n chiching," said the first deacon." "So do I," said the second deacon, rather absent-mindedly; "but we mus' be satisfied wif whatever we find in de coop."—*Puck.*

"DOBLEY has at last painted a picture that will keep the wolf from the door." "That so? Painted it on the door, did he?"—*Town Topics.*

The Penalty of Carelessness.—THE OWNER: "See here! You want to handle that trunk more carefully!"

THE PORTER: "I'll look out for it, sir. I know a man let one fall on his toes last month an' he ain't out of the hospital yet."—*Brooklyn Life.*

SEA CAPTAIN: "There is no hope! The ship is doomed! In an hour we will all be dead!"

SEASICK PASSENGER: "Thank Heaven!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

November 26.—The German flag, reports say, was hoisted over the Great Wall, on November 22, by an expedition under Colonel Muehlenfels.

The French have a severe fight with Boxers south of Pao-Ting-Fu.

A force of German cavalry attacks the Chinese Imperial troops under General Ma and Admiral Ho, between Sun Hu and Huai-Nan.

Reports says that Li Hung Chang is seriously ill.

November 28.—The officials of the French Foreign Office deny the statement that France has seized territory at Tien-Tsin for the purpose of tripling the size of her concession.

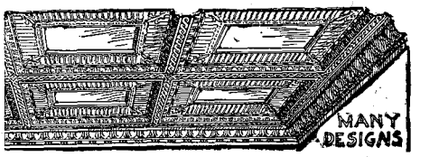
November 29.—It is reported that a supply of new locomotives has arrived at Taku for the use of the Russians on the China railroads.

November 30.—A despatch from Peking announces that Colonel Yorck, commander of the German column, died at Hivaibai.

December 2.—The British authorities rent ad-

Steel Ceilings

HIGHEST AWARD, PARIS, 1900.



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DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST

FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS

Send for catalogue, and give diagram and description of room for estimate.

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BOSTON OFFICE Equitable Building.

All the largest and fastest gas-propelled yachts on the Great Lakes are equipped with

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Send for Catalog **GAS ENGINES** Send for Catalog

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Write for booklet.

THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **HON. JAS. E. BOYD,** Assistant Attorney General, Washington, D.C., writes: "I use one of your Sanitary Stills in my home. The water distilled by it is absolutely pure and wholesome. I give this certificate because I think the great benefits of this appliance ought to be known to all who desire healthful water." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris. Exposition. Write for booklet. Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago

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wasted up chimney **BY USING THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR.** Cost $2.00 and up. **ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.** 33 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

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BEST IMPORTED at almost **HALF PRICES.**

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VERY BEST ROASTED COFFEES from.. **10c to 29c** per lb.

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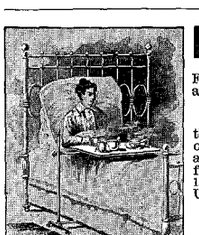

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For the Sick-Room, Library, Study, Studio, Office. There is nothing that affords more Encouragement, Cheer and

COMFORT IN SICKNESS

than this most unique and perfect Table. The Table top is quarter-sawed oak, finely finished. It can be raised or lowered, tilted to any desired angle, fastening itself firmly in position. Perfect automatic folding device for holding books attached to each side. Table is 38 inches high, weighs 15 lbs. Frame is steel tubing, nicely finished in **Five Different Styles.** U. S. Government Institutions use them.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

PRICES:—Black Enameled, $4.25; White Enameled, $4.75; Nickel Plated, $6.75; Brass Plated, $7.00; Antique Copper Plated (very handsome) $7.25. **Freight prepaid** east of Colorado; by express prepaid, 50 cents extra. Prompt shipment and safe delivery guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied. Interesting Booklet free.

J. R. BAKER & SONS CO., 149 Wayne St., Kendallville, Ind.

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ditional houses at Tien-Tsin in which to quarter troops.

Chinese officials at Shanghai are alarmed at reports that the allies meditate an expedition into the Yang-tse valley, and there is renewed activity on the defenses.

SOUTH AFRICA.

November 26.—Mr. Kruger visits the Paris Exposition grounds and calls on M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier.

November 27.—A plot to kill Lord Roberts by blowing up a church where he was to attend service is discovered in Johannesburg, and the conspirators are arrested.

November 28.—The Boers under De Wet and Steyn are reported to be contemplating a descent on Cape Colony.

November 29.—A British garrison of four hundred men at Dewetsdrop, in Orange River Colony, was captured, reports say, by a force led by De Wet and Steyn on November 23.

November 30.—Lord Roberts turns over the command of the British troops operating against the Boers, to Lord Kitchener, who has been promoted to lieutenant-general, with the rank of general, while serving in South Africa.

The returning Canadian troops are thanked by Queen Victoria at Windsor.

December 1.—It is rumored in London that Generals Knox and De Wet are engaged in a great battle in the Orange River Colony.

General Kitchener makes his first official report of operations in South Africa.

Mr. Kruger, on his way through northern France and Belgium, receives great demonstrations.

December 2.—Lord Roberts arrives at Ladysmith, and he visits the battle-fields of Natal.

Mr. Kruger, hearing that the Kaiser would not receive him, decides not to visit Berlin.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 26.—A revolt of Somalis occurs in Jubaland, East Africa.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies adopts a Socialist motion to abolish court-martial.

Favorable reports are received concerning the Czar's condition.

W. Boyschlag, professor of divine right in the University of Halle, dies.

November 28.—Emperor Nicholas, according to despatches, is now considered on the way to speedy recovery.

Emperor William confers on King Albert of Saxony the rank of field marshal on the general staff of the German army.

November 29.—American Thanksgiving dinners are given in London, Berlin, and elsewhere in Europe.

November 30.—The French Senate adopts a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Kruger.

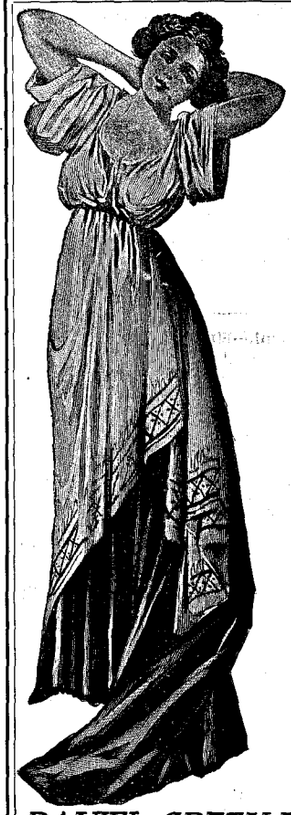
The death of Oscar Wilde is reported in Paris.

December 1.—The Swiss Government, in the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute, awards to Brazil 147,000 square miles of contested territory and to France 3,000 square miles.

An outbreak of "Hooliganism" causes the East End of London to be panic-stricken.

December 2.—The Turco-German difficulty over a coaling-station in the Red Sea is amicably settled.

More favorable reports are received concerning the Czar's condition.



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LADIES' ROMEO

one piece
pure wool felt
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noiseless leather soles
flat heels—
Black, Red,
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any size

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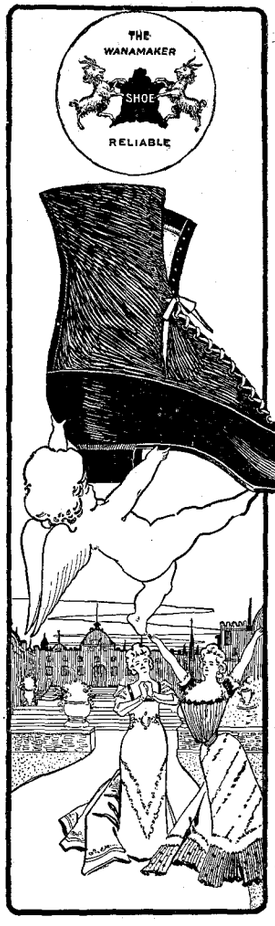

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The *Wanamaker-Reliable* Shoes for women are made to excel all other shoes at or near their price. They represent a Wanamaker masterstroke. We must have the best shoes in the world at every price, and these new shoes go a smart step beyond all others. We know all the ins and outs of every loudly exploited shoe on the market. We made specifications that would excel them all—even though sold for a half-dollar more. Then we found a manufacturer that could make the shoes up to the character we demanded.

No such shoes were ever attempted before at so little cost. *The Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes* stand alone at their price—

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All leathers used are the best obtainable. The kidskin being the highest priced glazed chrome tanned *Vici*, made by Robert H. Foerderer—than which there is no better made. The calfskin, the enameled and patent leathers are equally supreme in quality. The soles are made of the best oak-tanned leather.

The workmanship is of the highest character—grace and skill in the finish, as well as thorough and honest painstaking at every point in the construction—all soles made in the most flexible manner to give the fullest ease and comfort, as well as lasting service, with good looks that last as long as the shoes. *The styles are the smartest and handsomest of the correct models.* In variety they cover all shoes needed for any purpose—indoors or out, for dress or hard service.

Sent by mail anywhere in the United States for $3.25. Come, or write.

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

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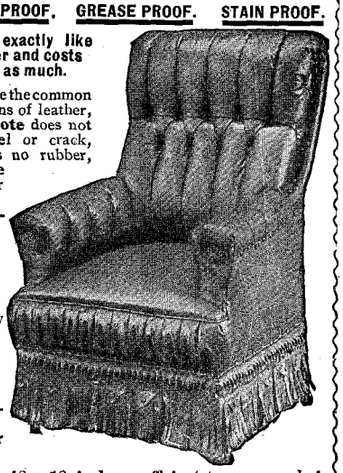
Outwears Leather!
WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.

Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.

Unlike the common imitations of leather, **Pantasote** does not rot, peel or crack, contains no rubber, cellulose or other dangerously inflammable substances, and is not affected by heat, cold or climate. Made in standard colors, plain or figured.



A piece, 18 x 18 inches, sufficient to cover a chair seat, will be sent for 25 cents.

Sample Free! *15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion, sent for 2c. stamp with your upholsterer's name*

"Received the highest award at the Philadelphia Export Exposition over all competitors by recommendation of committee appointed by Franklin Institute."

Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

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29 Broadway, Dept. P. New York City.

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SEND NO MONEY

Until you have seen and tested our watch. We sell at **Factory Price** at **One-Half** and less than what you have to pay elsewhere. Our watches are fitted with the unequalled im. **17 Jeweled Special Limited**, or **7 jewel Waltham** or **Elgin Movement**, known the world over as the best, and

WARRANTED 20 YEARS

Case is hunting, solid gold pattern engraving, extra 14 karat gold plate; good enough for a railroad president. **Special Offer for the next 60 days!** Send your address and we will send watch C. O. D. with privilege of full examination. Call in any expert and if found perfectly satisfactory and the best watch ever offered for such a price pay $5.75 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. **FREE** a **$2.00 chain** for next 30 days with every watch. State if Ladies or Gents watch is wanted. Write at once as we may not advertise this watch at this price again. Catalogue free.

Excelsior Watch Co., 243 Central Bank Bldg., Chicago.

6% $100 FIRST MORTGAGE **GOLD BONDS**

FOR LARGE AND SMALL INVESTORS.

We offer several small issues of Gold Bonds netting the investor 6 per cent. Bonds are $100 each and will be sold in lots of one or more. Security two to three times total issue of bonds. Safe as government bonds and better than placing money in Savings Banks. We will loan money at any time to purchasers on these bonds or will buy them back at market prices. Our plan enables you to invest your money at a good rate of interest and to realize on them quickly in case of necessity without forfeiting your interest as is the case of deposits in Savings Banks when the money is withdrawn before the interest period. Descriptive circular giving full information concerning the above bonds sent **Free.** Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

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It is as well made as the highest-priced machines, but more simple. Has stood the test; seven years without a competitor.

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Adirondack Balsam

Stops a Cough; enlarges Lungs; cures Asthma and Catarrh; heads off Hay Fever and Rose Cold. Prevention or cure costs 60 cents. Send for particulars.
ADIRONDACK BALSAM CO., 121 W. 42d St., N. Y.

Emperor William decrees that special attention be paid in the German schools to the English language, displacing French as an obligatory study.

Domestic.

November 26.—In his annual report Secretary Long recommends the building of two battleships, two armored cruisers, and several smaller vessels, and says the navy needs at least 5,000 more enlisted men.

Five ex-officers of the Boer army arrive in New York.

A bronze relief, representing Washington's inauguration, is presented to the Hall of Fame.

The rivers and harbors committee of the House meets and prepares an appropriation bill.

November 27.—United States Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, who has been ill for several months, dies at his home in St. Paul, Minn., at the age of sixty-two.

The court of appeals reduces the assessment of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company nearly one half, thus putting an end to the litigation which has continued since 1894.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt blames the mayor for the conditions of vice in New York City.

November 28.—Rear-Admiral Frederick V. McNair dies at Washington.

Unofficial reports announce the loss of the auxiliary cruiser *Yosemite* and five of the crew off Guam during a typhoon.

Senator Depew makes an address at Albany, when a portrait of himself when he was Secretary of State in 1864 was hung upon the walls of the secretary's office.

The Chamber of Commerce discusses the vice question in New York City.

The presence of the United States battle-ship *Kentucky* at Smyrna arouses the ire of the Sultan of Turkey, and it is reported that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers at Constantinople the home minister urged the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States.

November 29.—Thanksgiving is celebrated throughout the United States.

The Navy Department receives official accounts of the loss of the *Yosemite*.

November 30.—The House committee on military affairs begins consideration of the army bill, the provisions being increase and reorganization, and Filipinos and Porto Ricans to be enlisted.

December 1.—A treaty is signed by Secretary Hay and Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister in Washington, by which Nicaragua cedes to the United States the right of way for an interoceanic canal.

The State Department, reports say, will renew its demand on Morocco for indemnity for the murder of a naturalized American citizen, and a war-ship is ordered to convey the United States consul-general at Tangier to the nearest port to Fez.

In New York City the smallpox scare is abating; no new cases are reported from the infected districts.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

November 26.—*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention votes down a resolution of thanks to General Fitzhugh Lee; the convention refuses to allow Gualberto Gomez to reply to a recent order of Governor-General Wood.

November 28.—*Cuba:* In the Cuban constitutional convention a reply to the speech of General Wood in calling the convention to order is read.

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The best health habit to get into is to have and keep a vigorous stomach; if you have a healthy digestion you can drink your beloved coffee, smoke your favorite brand of tobacco, with little or no harm; the mischief begins when these things are forced upon the faithful stomach, without any assistance.

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CHESS.

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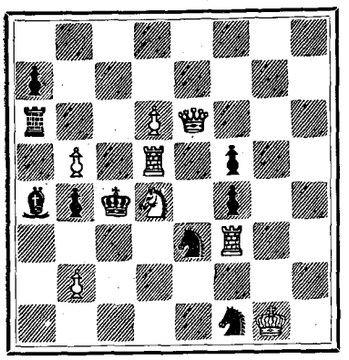
Problem 522.

By E. PALKOSTA.

Black—Nine Pieces.



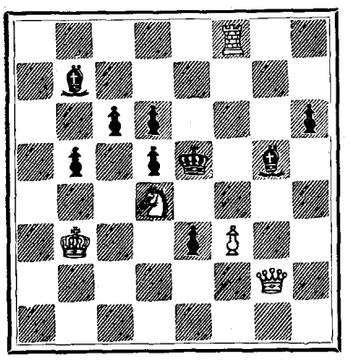
White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 523.

By JOSEF PACLT.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 517.

1. Q x P / K x Kt	2. Q—R 2 ch / K—K 6	3. Q—K B 2, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 6	3. Q—Kt 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 5	3. B—K 2, mate
1. ..... / K x R	2. Q—Kt 8 ch / K—B 4 (must)	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / B x Q	2. Kt—Kt 6, ch / K x R	3. B—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 3	3. R x K P, mate
1. ..... / Kt any	2. Q x B ch / K x R	3. Q—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / K x Kt	3. Q—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—Kt 5 ch / K x R	3. Kt—Kt 7, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry,

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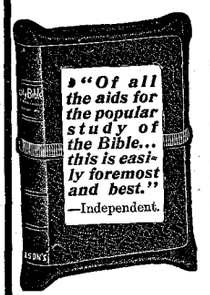

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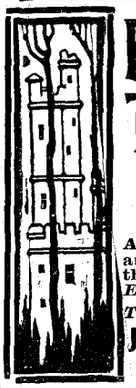

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We have been criticized somewhat severely for publishing this problem with "capture" as the key-move; and several correspondents seemed to think that this should be classed with "freak" problems, puzzles, etc. There are very few of 520 problems that have been published in THE LITERARY DIGEST that violate the strictest rules of the most advanced purist. "Castles" and "P x P *en passant*" as key-moves we reject. James Rayner, late Problem-editor of *The B. C. M.*, says that such keys are "better fitted for puzzles and eccentricities than problems." Mr. Rayner also says that of all the keys violating the strict rules "captures" are the least objectionable," and while they are not "praiseworthy," they are "tolerable because some beautiful strategy can not otherwise be expressed," and we agree with him that "even when necessary they are blemishes." The blemish, however, in 517 is slight, for it is the capture of a P, and opens up a rich field of variations. The Chess-editor of THE DIGEST is a purist, possibly not to an extreme degree; but, as editor, he must present prize-compositions and others that attract attention, altho these may not, in all cases, satisfy the conditions of the modern school of problem-making.

In addition to those reported, S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can., got 515.

A New Score-Book.

We have received a very useful score-book for correspondence play, compiled by Mr. C. Q. De France, Chess-editor of the Nebraska *Independent*, Lincoln. This book has space for twenty games, with diagram for every tenth move. It also gives hints for keeping the record, an explanation of the Forsyth Method, and diagram showing the English notation. Altogether it is a very valuable and handy little publication.

The Philadelphia-Brooklyn Match.

The proposed team match between the Franklin and Brooklyn Chess-Clubs on Thanksgiving Day did not come off. The following statement is published by the Franklin Club in the Philadelphia *Times*:

"The Franklin Chess Club was prepared to play the *bona fide* active members of the Brooklyn Club, but not a list of professionals gathered from Boston, Kentucky, the Manhattan, and elsewhere, on its honorary list. Barry, of Boston; Showalter, from Kentucky; Hodges and Hymes, of the Manhattan, were on the Brookyn's so-called team. . . .

"In the Franklin-Manhattan contests the teams have always been scrupulously confined to active members of each club, and the former club was

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Columbia vs. Princeton.

The annual tournament between Columbia and Princeton was played in Murray Lodge Hall, Princeton, on November 24. Columbia won by the score of 7 to 3. The score:

COLUMBIA.		PRINCETON.	
Falk	½	Hunt	½
Sewall	1	Wilson	0
Gietsch	1	Henley	0
Keeler	1	Hankinson	0
Schroeder	1	Dodd	0
Van Sholle	½	Ely	½
Ridder	0	Richardson	1
Tannenbaum	1	Pilgrim	0
Harrison	1	Schoonmaker	0
Griffen	0	Reed	1

Game from the Manhattan Tourney.

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Ruy Lopez.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	HYMES. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	HYMES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	28 Q x Q ch	K x Q
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	29 R x P	R x R
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	30 R x R ch	K—K 2
4 B—R 4	P—Q 3	31 R—B 2	R—K B sq
5 P—B 3	Kt—B 3	32 P—Q 4	P x P
6 P—Q 3	B—K 2	33 P x P	R x R
7 Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	34 K x R	K—B 3
8 P—K R 3	Kt—Kt sq	35 P—K R 4	P—R 3
9 Kt—B sq	Q Kt—Q 2	36 P—Q 5	P x P
10 Kt—K 3	Kt—B 4	37 P x P	Kt—B 2
11 B—B 2	R—K sq	38 B x R P	K—K 4
12 Castles	B—B sq	39 B-Kt 7 ch	K—K 5
13 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—K 3	40 B—B 2 ch	K x P
14 B—Kt 3	Kt—B 5	41 B x P	Kt—K 3
15 Kt—B 5	Kt(B 3)—R 4	42 P—R 5	Kt—Kt 4
16 Kt—Kt 3	Kt x Kt	43 P—R 6	K—B 5
17 P x Kt	Kt—K 3	44 B—B 6	B—K sq
18 Kt—Kt 5	P—K B 3	45 P—R 7	Kt x P
19 Kt—B 3	K—R sq	46 B x Kt	K x P
20 Kt—R 4	P—B 3	47 B—Q 7	B—B 2
21 Q—R 5	K—Kt sq	48 B x P ch	K—B 6
22 B—K 3	R—K 2	49 P—R 3	P—Kt 4
23 Kt—B 5	R—K B 2	50 B-Kt 4 ch	K—Kt 6
24 R—B 2	P—K Kt 3	51 P—Kt 4	P—R 4
25 Kt-R 6 ch	B x Kt	52 B x P	K x P
26 Q x B	Q—B sq	53 P—Kt 3	Resigns.
27 QR-K B sq	B—Q 2		

Notice White's 18th move. If .., Kt x Kt; 19 B x Kt, Q x B; 20 B x P ch., etc.

White's 40th move, really, wins the game, as he gets a clear road for the P's on the K's side.

If Black 42 Kt x B, the R P would Q. After White's 53d, Black can not stop the Kt's P.

Some of Pillsbury's Feats.

Pillsbury, the American champion, recently played *sans voir* against sixteen members of the Columbia College Chess-Club, winning fourteen games. Pillsbury played for seven and a half hours, remembered nearly one thousand moves, and did not make a single error, and often corrected mistakes made by the other players. James McKeen Cattell, professor of psychology at Columbia, arranged the experiment in order to test Pillsbury's mental powers and compare them with those of the average Columbia student. He said that, with the exception of his extraordinary powers at Chess, Pillsbury's mental development was not abnormal.

During his visit to Montreal, in simultaneous play, Pillsbury won 20, drew 3, and lost 2. In a blindfold seance he won 12, drew 1, and lost 2.

"Steinitz and Other Chess-Players."

From an appreciative article by Antony Guest, in *The Contemporary Review*, we take the following:

"Some may be curious as to how Lasker has improved on Steinitz. The present Champion, besides finding new ways of treating the Openings, has evolved certain principles of play, and he requires not only that a move should be a strong move, but that it should be in accordance with these principles. Further, Lasker is not always

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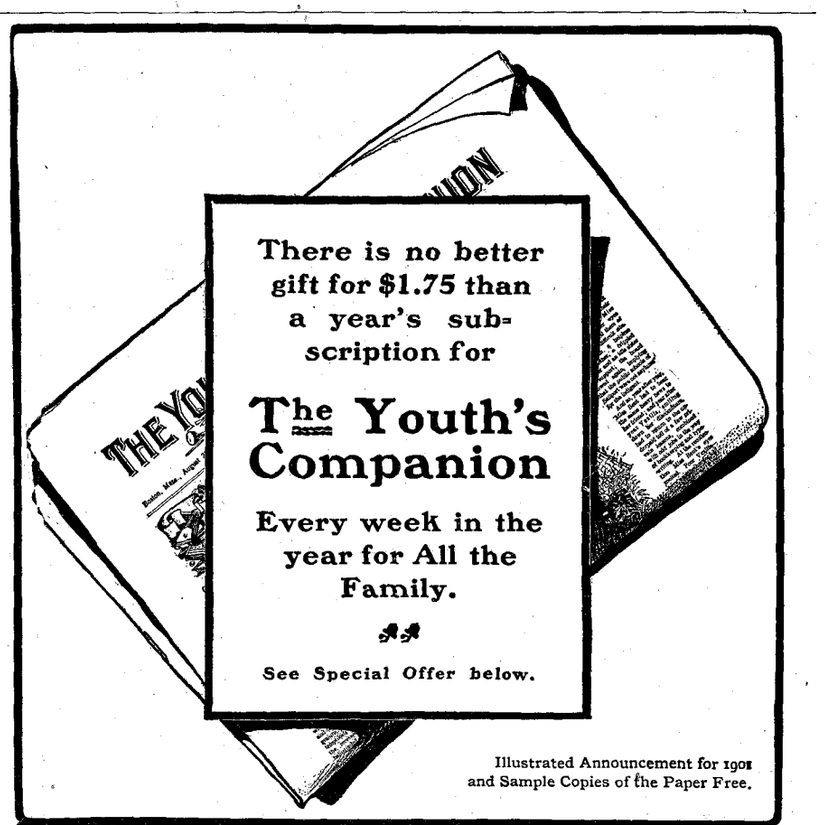
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content with the slow building up of a winning position, but having established an advantage, however trifling, he is always on the alert to make it the basis of a decisive combination. Lasker, moreover, is not subject to the moods that often led to Steinitz's defeat. The old Champion would persist in playing variations that he advocated, even tho he knew his opponents had discovered effective means of meeting them. He never refused gambits or played close defenses, and he was ever ready to meet his adversaries on their own ground, allowing them to select their own form of opening, and firmly believing in his ability to beat them, whatever they might do. These were peculiarities of which his rivals had many opportunities of taking advantage. In tournaments his idiosyncrasies frequently led to his defeat, for, meeting a different player every day, he had no opportunity of making up lost ground; but in matches they were of little account, for Steinitz could afford to give away a game or two at the beginning in order to obtain the measure of his opponent."

Probably the most interesting part of the article is that in which Mr. Guest speaks of the growth of interest in Chess. He says:

"The present extraordinary growth of the popularity of the game must surely have some significance. Many of the players are young men engaged in offices, shops, and factories; that their numbers include clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and members of other professions is not so remarkable. What strikes me as important is that so many young clerks and others of similar occupation should find their chief recreation, at least in the winter months, in the game of Chess. It is an aspect of the social problem that deserves consideration, suggesting, as it does, an increasing tendency toward the exercise of the mental faculties. Moreover, if it were not for the cosy and sociable atmosphere of their Chess-Clubs, and the charm of the game, many of these young men might be getting into mischief, or at least spending their time to less advantage. Nor can it be said that the influence of Chess is harmful, for it is invariably unaccompanied by gambling, it undoubtedly has a stimulating effect on the mind, and the social advantages of clubs where men of all grades meet on an equality are not to be overlooked."

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1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	14 Q—K sq	Kt—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	15 R—Q sq	Q—B 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4	16 B x Kt	P x B
4 Kt—B 3	B P x P	17 Kt—K 3	B—R 6
5 K Kt x P	Kt—Q B 3	18 Kt x P	Q—B 5
6 P—K Kt 3	Kt—B 3	19 Q—Q 2	K—Kt 2
7 B—Kt 2	B—Kt 5	20 Kt x P	Q—B 3
8 Castles	B x Kt	21 Q-Kt 5 ch	K—R sq
9 P x B	Castles	22 R—Q 5	Q—B 7
10 B—Kt 5	Kt—K 2	23 Q—R 4	B—B 4
11 B x Kt	P x B	24 P—K 4	B—Kt 3
12 P x P	Kt x P	25 R—K R 5	Resigns.
13 Kt—B 5	Kt x P		

Notes from The Westminster Gazette.

3 P—Q B 4 is Dr. Tarrasch's favorite defense, which he tried against Schlechter probably not because convinced of its efficacy, but with a view of testing it. The pith of the defense is 4 B P x P, K P x P; 5 P x P, Kt—K B 3; 6 B—Kt 5, B x P; 7 P—K 3, B—K 3, with a good game. Schlechter, however, plays 4 Kt—B 3, followed by the King's Fianchetto, and after a short skirmish in the center he had the better game, the advantage accentuating itself after 13 Kt—B 5!—the latter move being the initiative of a subtle combination the depth of which Dr. Tarrasch perceived too late, for he thought of breaking the attack by threatening to win the Exchange with 17.., B—R 6; but eventually he could not capture the Rook, for White replied with the powerful 19 Q—Q 2, and then Black's game could no more be saved. After 20 Kt x P Black's moves are forced; a succession of pretty moves follow, the prettiest being 24 P

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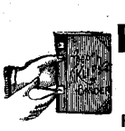

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—K 4. If 24.., B x P, then 25 Kt x B, Q x Kt; 26 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt; 27 R—Kt 5 ch and wins. A move later Black resigns; for if 25.., K—Kt 2, then 26 R x P ch, B x R; 27 Q x B ch, K x Kt; 28 P—K 5 ch, and Q x Q.

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1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 B—B 6	B—Kt 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P	15 P—K Kt 4	Q—Kt 3
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	16 B x B	Q x B
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	17 P—K R 4	Q x R P
5 Castles	P x Kt	18 Q x P	P—Q 3
6 Q x P	Q—B 3	19 Kt—B 6	Kt—K 4
7 P—K 5	Q x P	20 R x Kt!!	P x R
8 P—Q 3	B—R 3	21 Q x P	B x P
9 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2	22 Q—Q 4 ch	K—B sq
10 B—Q 2	Q Kt—B 3	23 B—K 6 ch	K—Kt sq
11 Q R—K sq	Q—K B 4	24 Kt—Q 7 ch	K—B sq
12 Kt—Q 5	K—Q sq	25 Kt—B 5 ch	K—Kt sq
13 B—B 3	R—K sq		

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2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	15 Kt x B	P—Q 6
3 Q P x P	P—Q 5	16 B x P	P x B
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 Q—Q 2	Q—Kt 4
5 P—K 4	P—B 3	18 Q x Kt	Q x Q
6 P—K 6	B x P	19 Kt x B	Q—R 3
7 B—K 2	B—Q B 4	20 Kt x R	R x Kt
8 P—Q R 3	P—Q R 4	21 Kt—B 3	Q—Q 7
9 P—Q Kt 3	K Kt—K 2	22 R—R 2	Kt—Q 5
10 Castles	Castles	23 B—R sq	Kt—K 7 ch
11 B—Kt 2	Kt—Kt 3	24 K—R sq	R x P
12 Kt—K sq	P—B 4	25 Resigns.	
13 Q—B 2	Kt—B 5		

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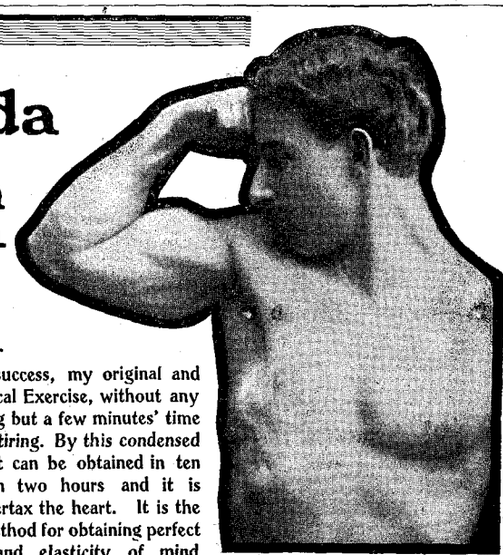

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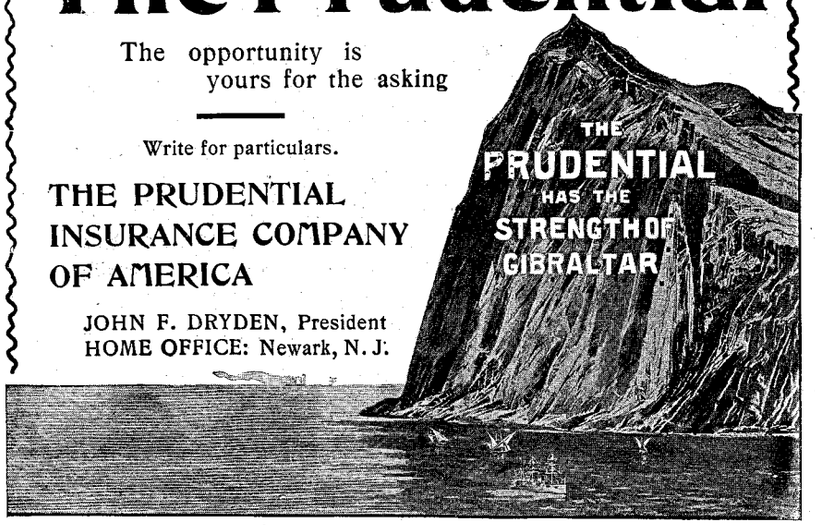

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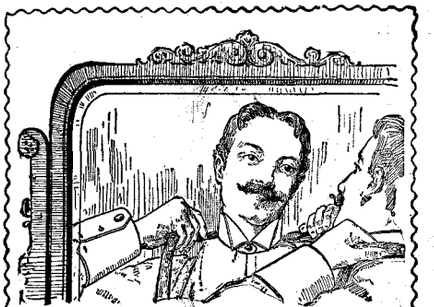


LINENE Collars and Cuffs

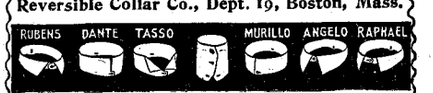
Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. 19, Boston, Mass.



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